THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATE NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Panama Revolution—The Paraguayan War—Trouble Among the Allies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following are the details of the news from South America by the steamer Rising Star, which arrived at New York yesterday:—

THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama Revolution.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of July 7 has the following:—

The uninitiated in the politics of Panama were rather astonished on waking up on Sunday morning to find that a revolution had occurred about 5 o' clock, the Government been overturned, the President imprisoned, and a Provisional Government installed, and all done in the quietest manner possible.

The revolution simply consisted in the acting President Diaz handing over the Government to the Commander of the forces, General Ponce, and making himself a voluntary prisoner until a Provisional Government could be established, of which General Ponce has been installed as head. The object of the movement was to keep the Conservative party out of power, as it seems as the election throughout the State has gone in their favor, and this could only be effected by dissolving the existing Legislature Government, declaring a revolution, and installing a Provisional Government. As the actors in this curious little political drama have the forces to sustain them, the whole affair has passed off very quietly in Panama; it is feared, however, when the news reaches the interior there will be trouble, but troops are already on the way to enforce subjection, and others were sent last week, no doubt, with the same object. If the Conservative party should attempt to support their claims, bloodshed and forced taxation will be the consequence; but if they quietly submit to the superior political engineering of the Liberals, matters will go on as smoothly as if nothing had happened, and General Ponce's administration will in all probability prove as acceptable in the end as any other; at any rate, to foreigners and those who are not office-seekers.

"The Provisional President issued the following decree on the 6th instant:—

"DECREE DECLARING THE STATE OF PANAMA IN A STATE OF WAR

"Fernando Ponce, General of the Army of Columbia and Provisional President of the sovereign State of Panama, decrees:

"Article 1. The sovereign State of Panama is declared in a state of war, and in consequence all constitutional guarantees are suspended. The attributes of the rights of nations which detail the proceedings of governments in such cases, are in full force and vigor until public order is restored.

"Given in Panama 6th July, 1868.

"FERNANDO PONCE.

"The Secretary of State,

"DICAMO PARRA."

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Battle of June 8.

The dates from the seat of war are to the 13th inst. We receive the details now of the action of the 8th. General Rivas, having been informed that the Paraguayans were constructing an advanced redoubt, sent a Brazilian battalion, with the first line as a reserve, to dislodge them. In the engagement, which lasted an hour and a half, the Argentines did not take part, and the result was the complete defeat of the Paraguayans, leaving 111 corpses on the field.

Their total losses were calculated at 250 to 300 men put *hors de combat*. The Brazilians had 9 killed and 65 wounded. A column of Paraguayan cavalry that was coming to protect the first one was also driven back; and in their retreat toward Timbo the two columns, who took the road by the river side, were decimated by the grapeshot of one of the iron-clads that followed them in a parallel line.

It is said that the Paraguayans have forces in Timbo, where one Colonel Cabellero is in command.

Colonel Alen commands the garrison of Humaita, and Colonel Hermora the artillery.

The Seige of Huamaita.

Another account states that Lopez and his Generals are at Rosario, distant about six leagues from the Paraguay river, with a force of about 6000 men, all well mounted, and that it is his intention to attack the Allies in the rear. The Allies, after entrenching their position on the Chaco, propose to lay a regular seige to Huamaita. As a preliminary step, the commander of the fort was summoned to surrender at discretion, he refused to do so.

It is expected that the bombardment of the fort will commence about the 17th or 18th of June; it is proposed to give the commander thirty hours to surrender in, after which time elapses, the bombardment will be commenced and maintained to the space of two hundred hours. For this purpose large amounts of material are being accumulated, and all the heavy artillery are being got into position, so that the fortifications of Huamaita be attacked from all sides, and reduced if possible.

This is the plan of the allies; how far Lopez with six thousand cavalry will allow them to carry it out, appears not to have entered in their calculations.

The allies report that Lopez has received reinforcements of two battalions, composed of boys from ten to fourteen years old, and that he has not got troops enough left to defend himself with, but we have heard the same story for the last two years, and Lopez still remains unconquered.

The smallpox was committing ravages in the allied camp.

Feeling of the Allies.

The Allies have refused the mediation offered by the United States, upon the ground that the whole of the present campaign has been a series of successes, and that its conclusion is nigh at hand, in favor of the Allies.

A letter from Rio Janeiro states:—Great anxiety is felt here for further news from the seat of war, and a reaction of disappointment and quasi despair is beginning to set in now, that the patriotic ebullitions of feeling at the successful passage of Humaita have effervesced and disappeared. The people cannot comprehend the *statu quo* reported by each steamer arriving from the Plate, and wish to see something doing, or some hopes of an early termination of this war, which has been sucking up the life blood of Brazil, and undermining all her progress and prosperity for more than three years.

Movements of Lopez—Female Recruits.

A Buenos Ayres paper has published some interesting news from Paraguay, said to be contained in a letter addressed by the Bishop of Paraguay to a party in Rosario. They are to the following tenor:—"That Lopez, on leaving Humaita, moving with his main army to the North of the Tebicuari, left in the former place a garrison of 5000 men—with all the requisite artillery, and with large stores of maize and cearoue sufficient for one year's consumption; also that he left several military posts well garrisoned on the Chaco Road.

That he then went to Asuncion, and accompanied by the elders, the high clergy, and the Bishop, undertook a journey in the interior, and by working on the ignorance and the fanaticism of the simple inhabitants of the country, had so fired their national enthusiasm that men and women were flocking by thousands around him. The Bishop adds that Lopez counted already on 10,000, between male and female fresh recruits, and that he proposed to relieve the siege of Humaita by attacking the allies on their flank.

Deplorable State of Affairs in the Argentine Republic.

A correspondent writing from Mendoza under date of the 1st of June, gives a deplorable account of the state of affairs in the Argentine Republic. The Presidential question continues to be the cause of serious disturbances throughout the length and breadth of the country, but more especially in the Northern Provinces.

PERU.

The Yellow Fever—Another Revolution on the Tapis.

The Lima, June 28, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:—

During the past fortnight the deaths from yellow fever have averaged seven per day, among which we have to notice the death of the celebrated Belgian military engineer Alexander de Mahieu, superintending engineer of the fortifications at Callao. Mr. De Mahieu was for a number of years director of the military Academy at Brussels. The Peruvian Government engaged his services for the term of four years, and, in consideration of the repeated applications made by the Peruvian Minister for his services, the Minister of War of the King of Belgium granted the necessary leave of absence. He was engaged upon the works at Callao up to thirty hours before his death. Mr. Mahieu had the reputation of being one of the best military engineers on the Continent.

In my two previous letters I mentioned the political intrigues that were going on for the purpose of getting up another revolution. The Lima press are endeavoring to convince their readers that there is no foundation whatever for such rumors, but your correspondent knows that there is not only good foundations for them, but that the 6th of next month has been the day designated as the one to carry out the plans. General Alivezuri and his friends have for some time past endeavored to produce a rupture between General Canseco and Colonel Balta, but without success, and matters have proceeded so far that General Canseco the other day sent for Colonel Balta, and confessed to him his fears as to being able, should he, Colonel Balta, remain in the capital, to keep things from coming to crises. He therefore advised Colonel Balta to leave Lima for a short time, or to retire to his estate in the North, placing at the same time at his entire disposal during his absence, the frigate Apurimac. General Canseco at the same time assured Colonel Balta of his determination to prevent by all means that lay in his power any attempt whatever at a revolution, and that the executive power should be handed over to him as the legal successor to it, elected by the people. Balta at once admitted the wisdom of the advice and accepted it, and he has left for the North, from which place he will return about the 25th of July to be installed in the office of President of the Republic on the 28th. The question will be one of North against the South, and the latter will inevitably go to the wall. The two sections mutually hate each other, and matters are every day advancing, step by step, to a last and final struggle for the supremacy of power. At present every office of any trust or importance whatever is held exclusively by Arequipenos, who are supremely fortunate in making enemies wherever they go by their intolerable and insolent conduct. However, their rule in the land is but short, and they will find to their cost that the man that the people have elected by an almost unanimous vote to the Presidential chair, will know how to keep his seat in it though he has to shoot a dozen or two before breakfast every morning. To military men he will apply military law even to its extreme penalty.

BOLIVIA.

The Presidential Election and State of the Country.

Writing from Lima, June 27, the New York *Tribune's* correspondent says:—

The elections commenced on Sunday last for members of Congress, who, in their turn, upon assembling, will elect a President of the Republic. The Government, despite of the pompous decree prohibiting the civil and military authorities from taking any part whatever in the elections, or in any way interfering in the free action of the people at the polls, are having only such persons elected as are pledged to sustain the present Provisional Government.

No matter who the people elect, the authorities make up false returns, and certify them as correct, and the others taking the official certification are declared to be illegal, and are rejected, so that there is no such thing as popular representation in the country. The powers that be are always so, elections are a farce, and revolutions are fomented, and in a certain manner justified, and thus have become peculiar institutions to South America.

Business is at a complete stand-still. There is no money in the Treasury, and the new Congress will have to commence its labors by providing the necessary means to maintain its own existence. Loans are entirely out of the question, as all the available resources of the Government are hypothecated to their full product, and the only resource is in a direct contribution from the people; and as this mode of sustaining the Government expenses has always been unpopular with the people in South America, there will be some resistance against it, so that, everything taken into consideration, the future of the Bolivian Republic is anything but cheering.

AUSTRALIA.

The Political Struggle—Mining Interests—Pearl Fisheries—Colonial Productions.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of May 28, writes as follows:—

The political struggle, which has so seriously injured the colony of Victoria for more than three years past, has been producing renewed excitement for the last few weeks, and I believe I am not advancing a premature opinion when I say that the climax has arrived and before long much of the depression caused by the non-passage of appropriation bills will be relieved.

Meat preserving is attracting considerable attention in Melbourne, and it is not unlikely that Australian preserved meats will before long, be a staple article of export. A company is also in formation for the development of the wine trade of the Colonies. A farina starch factory is in operation at Daylesford, and a printing ink factory has been started in Melbourne by Mr. Winbie, from Shackell & Edwards' famous house in London.

The Registrar-General of Victoria published his returns for the first quarter of 1868, showing an increase of population for the quarter of 4683. The estimated population of the Colony on the 31st of March was 664 570 persons.

Mrs. Florence Williams, an American lady, is to appear at the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre next week, and is expected to be quite a star.

Gold to the amount of 850,000 ounces has been exported from Melbourne during the present year. This shows an increase of 160,000 ounces over the same period last year. Of this amount nearly 10 per cent. was transhipped from New Zealand.

Mining interests in the neighborhood of Sandhurst, which had fallen off so much of late years, have lately experienced quite an impetus, many good nuggets having been found, and several paying claims started.

The South Australian Railway returns for 1867 have been published. They are not encouraging. A loss of £8322 was sustained during the year.

The exports of wool, metals, and agricultural produce, from South Australia, during the first three months of the year, were to the amount of £818,580.

Madame Anna Bishop is in Adelaide, and, after giving a series of concerts there, will visit the other colonies.

Among the manifold sources of employment in Australia, are the pearl-fisheries of the north-west coast. A large number of boats are employed in this trade, and are making a very profitable business of it. Every white man employed can average a ton of shells in twenty-seven days, which returns about £25 per week for the number engaged. Shells sell readily at £100 per ton in the colonies.

Accounts received from Queensland speak very favorably of the cotton crop. It can scarcely be housed fast enough. The export this season will be very considerable. The sugar company established in Maryborough, Queensland, has proved to be a very successful speculation. The yield per acre has been large, and the quality remarkably good. The yield would have been much larger if crushing had been commenced early enough; as it was, the return averaged a ton and a half to the acre, which is very satisfactory. This is another addition to colonial productions. In fact it would be a difficult task to say what Australia will not produce; the climate is so varied, and the soil of every kind that can be desired. The fruits of the tropics, and the fruits of the cold regions, natural productions, and those introduced by the experimental pioneer, all flourish in some part or other of these immense islands: and if properly opened up, Australia would be a land "flowing with milk and honey."

THE JOHNSON BANQUET.

Complimentary Dinner From the Citizens of Baltimore to our Minister to England.

The banquet tendered by a large number of prominent citizens of Baltimore to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to the Court of St. James, prior to his departure for England, came off last evening, in Baltimore, and was in every respect a pleasant occasion. Quite a large number of the first citizens of the city, together with the leading statesmen and politicians of the country were present. John W. Garrett presided. After the cloth had been removed Mr. Garrett, in appropriate remarks, proposed, "The health of Mr. Johnson," who responded as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—For the cordiality of this reception I return you my most grateful thanks. Having been a citizen of Baltimore for upwards of fifty years, you have been the observers of my conduct in social, professional, and public life. With this opportunity of judging me, you offer me this testimonial of your confidence and esteem. I am alike gratified and proud of it. It fully compensates me for the devotion to duty which, in your opinion, entitles me to it. Nor could it have been expressed at any period when it would have been more acceptable. On the eve of my departure upon a mission to England, entrusted to me by our Government, where I may find questions of much delicacy and importance, affecting more or less the friendly relations between two great nations, nothing could contribute more to encourage me than such a manifestation of your regard. Relative to these questions I have but this to say, that I entertain a confident hope that they will be so disposed of as to remove whatever embarrassments they may have occasioned and secure to both Governments an enduring and honorable peace. Both nations great in power and alike influenced by a Christian civilization, neither should look on the other with a jealous, hostile rivalry, or fail to see that the interests of both greatly depend upon the prosperity of each. Speaking the same language, inheritors of the same common renown, possessing to a great degree the same political principles—derived from a common ancestry, essential to the security of property, liberty, and life—sharing equally in the admiration of their poets, their orators, their statesmen, and their philosophers, endowed with the same love of national enterprise, they must see that Providence designs them to be friends, not enemies, and to this end that it is the duty of each not to do, or to suffer to be done, without full redress, wrongs to the other.

Mr. Johnson, after giving various statistics and information about the City of Baltimore, said:—

"Recently a line has been established connecting us with another English port and with Bremen, and, fortunately for us and its triumph, it is placed under the charge of our esteemed fellow citizens, Messrs. Schumacher & Co. Through these instrumentalities Baltimore is destined to be one of the most important shipping ports in the country, a result greatly to be promoted by the completion of the several railroads to the Pacific—enterprises at one time thought to be impossible, but which it is now certain will be in successful operation in a year or two. When they are finished the almost unlimited wealth of the East will find its way to Europe through the United States and to a great extent through our port. This is admitted by English merchants of intelligence, as I have reason to know. Indeed, facts about which there can be no controversy demonstrate it. At present the distance from London, by way of the Suez canal, to Yokohama, Japan, is 11,509 miles, and the time of travel sixty days; while the distance from Yokohama, via San Francisco, to New York, is 7520 miles, and the time but twenty-six days—a difference in favor of New York of 3989 miles, and of time thirty-four days; and the distance from London, via Suez, to Shanghae, China, is 10,460 miles, while the distance from the same place, via San Francisco, to New York, is 8555 miles—a difference in favor of New York of 1914 miles. The Central Pacific and southern branches of the Pacific road will run nearly in a direct line via Baltimore to New York, and our port will, therefore, have the advantage over New York of the distance between the two cities. Is it, therefore, extravagant to predict that the silks and teas, and the other priceless products of the East, will, in a great measure, find their way to Europe through Baltimore? Am I not right, therefore, when I say that large and extensive as our city is, she is, in these respects, but in her infancy. I believe that the next census will show a population of half a million, and a still greater ratio of increase in material prosperity. And many of those who hear me may live to see the city contain a million of souls. I hope, gentlemen, that these considerations will not be thought out of place on this occasion. Sharing with you in a deep attachment for our city—reviewing her present condition with pride—I cannot be mistaken in believing that you will enjoy as much as much as I do unmixed gratification at the prospect of her much brighter future. Her advancement during the past few years was delayed by that civil strife which brought so much distress on every part of our country, and particularly in the States with which we had been more especially associated. That strife, thank God, is now terminated, but its deadful effects, to a great extent, remain. These do not consist only of desolated fields and destroyed homesteads, before scenes of intelligence and refinement, but of the suspension of those feelings of friendship which are so vital to the happiness of the people of the same Government. But "the night is far spent, the day is at hand."

I am convinced that a better condition of things is near us—when the mournful traces of the war will be obliterated, and all sections be bound together by the ties of mutual affection. This happening, it is impossible to imagine how any people can be happier than the people of this country. With political institutions as wise as were ever devised by man, the gift of our patriot fathers, with their preservation by us in perfect integrity, with so many commanding motives to keep us in unity, with man's enjoyment of well regulated liberty so obviously staked upon our example, it cannot be that in the future anything will be permitted to disturb us or to arrest for a moment the progress of our Government to happiness and power. Peace we want, peace everywhere, real peace—peace, without which we cannot have "the social comforts and pleasure which alone make life a blessing."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Treaty Between Bavaria and the United States.

The Troubles in Tennessee—The Situation Becoming Desperate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 16—A. M.—Consols for money, 94¼@94¼; and for account, 94¼. United States 5-20s, 72½; Erie, 43½; Illinois Central, 92.

FRANKFORT, July 16—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76¼.

PARIS, July 16—A. M.—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 70 francs, 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—A. M.—Cotton dull; the sales will probably reach 8000 bales. Pork 77s. Bacon 48s. Other articles unchanged.

FROM BAVARIA.

The New Treaty with the United States Concerning Naturalized Citizens.

By Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, July 16.—The following is a free translation, from the German, of the text of the Naturalization Treaty, recently concluded between Bavaria and the United States:—

Article 1. Subjects of the kingdom of Bavaria, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of North America, and have uninterruptedly lived during five years, in the United States, are to be considered as American citizens, and accordingly treated by Bavaria. Likewise shall the subjects of the United States of America, who have become naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and have uninterruptedly lived, during five years, in Bavaria, be considered as subjects of Bavaria, and be treated as such by the United States. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of one or the other state shall have no effect of naturalization with respect to one or the other states.

Article 2. Any naturalized citizen of one State may be indicted and punished after returning into the territory of the other State, if he has committed any act threatened with punishment before his emigration, providing the crime has not become obsolete according to the last of his original country.

Article 3. The treaty between the kingdom of Bavaria, as one part, and the United States as the other part, concluded on the 12th of September, 1853, respecting the extradition of fugitive criminals, to be granted in certain cases, shall continue unchanged.

Article 4. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, takes up his residence in Bavaria, without intending to return to America, he is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization in the United States. Likewise, an American, naturalized in Bavaria, is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization if he again settles in the United States without intending to return to Bavaria. The renunciation may be considered as valid if the naturalized citizen of one State lives for more than two years in the territory of the other State.

Article 5. The present treaty will be valid immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and will be valid for ten years. If one party fails to announce the intention to repeal it within six months prior to its expiration, it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after the time that one of the contending parties gives notice to the other party of intention to repeal.

Article 6. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Bavaria and the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from this date (May 26, 1868).

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

American and British Whaling News—The King a Leper—Communication Between the Islands.

HONOLULU, June 24, via San Francisco, July 16.—The American whaling barque Peru, from Alaska, arrived here on the 18th of June. The ship Anna Kimball, from Puget Sound, arrived on the same day. The British ship Scioto arrived from Japan on the following day, and the Anna Kimball sailed the same day for Shanghae. The Minister of the Interior for these islands has been censured by the Legislature for overstepping the bounds of his authority. An annual subsidy of thirty thousand dollars for two years has been offered to a company for steamship communication between these islands. The King is again reported ill. It is now generally believed here that he has leprosy. Business is very much depressed.

The Heated Season.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, July 16.—For the thirty-six hours ending at midnight last night, twenty-one cases of prostration from the heat were reported, six of them fatal. The weather is decidedly cooler this morning, rain having fallen in this vicinity yesterday afternoon, but not a drop in the city. Vegetation is burning up under the intense heat.

Struck by Lightning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Western Union Telegraph office, at Ellsworth, Maine, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, setting the building on fire, which was entirely consumed.

Obituary.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 16.—Commodore Gansevoort, of the United States navy, died suddenly of congestion of the brain, in this city, last evening, aged fifty-six years. He will be buried at Greenwood on Friday.

The Heat in the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Two men died from sunstroke yesterday afternoon. Fatal cases are reported from numerous points in the Northwest.

The Hot Weather.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—For the thirty-six hours ending at 10 P. M. yesterday, twenty-one cases of sunstroke occurred here, of which six resulted fatally.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The shipment in specie to-day, by the steamer Hansa, was $410,000.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Reverdy Johnson Testimonial—The Effects of the Heat.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Reverdy Johnson banquet last night was magnificent, and all went off in the grandest style. The intense heat interfered somewhat. Political matters were not alluded to. Many prominent gentlemen of all parties were present, altogether about three hundred. Reverdy Johnson stood it well, but owing to defective sight had his son-in-law, Mr. Carr, to read his speech.

An unusual number of persons were overcome by the intense heat yesterday and some to-day, but it is slightly cooler, though still intensely hot. The thermometer is at 96.

Samuel Houston, a former well known cashier of Barnum's Hotel, late of the Spottswood, died suddenly of the heat yesterday in Richmond.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, is expected to arrive hourly.

An unusual number of persons are going to Cape May.

FROM OMAHA.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 16.—A serious railroad accident occurred eighteen miles east of Laramie City last evening. Just as the westward bound freight train descended the grade, and while the locomotive was on Dale Creek bridge, the rear car of a gravel train which was crossing the summit, going east, became detached, and ran with terrific force down the grade, striking the caboose on the freight train, demolishing it entirely. Sheriff Laird, from Laramie, was seriously injured, and William Clark, of Cheyenne, received injuries resulting in his death this morning.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

McCoole will Fight any Man in America—A Collision—Return of General Blair to his Home.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—McCoole denies receiving a challenge from Heenan. He will accept one from any man in America.

The Pacific train containing delegates to the Radical State Convention, was run into by a freight train. Both locomotives were smashed, but no one was killed or injured. The weather is hot; thermometer 102 in the shade. There has been nine cases of sun stroke.

Gen. F. P. Blair will be home on Wednesday next. A grand ovation and torchlight procession is to be given by the soldiers.

The Trouble in Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.—A leader in the *Banner* of to-day, warning the Brownlow Government, is taken by the Radicals as a reflection of the general sentiment of the people, and as a signal for war.

There is no doubt that the militia will be out, and Brownlow expects the support of United States troops. Much excitement prevails, and party feeling is running high.

Arrangements are being made for the illumination of the whole city in honor of Seymour and Blair.

A party of negroes pillaged a farm house on Monday night, and fired upon the inmates, who saved themselves by flight.

The Weather at the Sea Shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16—9 A. M.—Thermometer 88; wind north; weather clear.

CAPE MAY, July 10—9 A. M.—Thermometer 82; wind northeast; weather clear.

Weather Report—July 16, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	S. W.	Cloudy	69
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	79
New York	N.	Clear	92
Wilmington, Del	N.	Clear	90
Washington	W.	Clear	—
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	86
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	88
Oswego	N.	Clear	76
Buffalo	N. E.	Hazy	78
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	84
Chicago	E.	Clear	82
New Orleans	W.	Clear	80
Mobile	S. E.	Clear	90
Key West	—	Clear	82
Havana	—	Clear	80

THE PRIZE RING.

McCoole and Coburn Have a Pleasant Meeting—The Former is Worsted by the Latter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—On Friday last a severe contest for the championship of America came off on Sixth street, between Central avenue and John street, in this city, between Mike McCoole and Joe Coburn. The parties met at a house of a mutual friend and agreed to have a grand "set-to." A ring was immediately made and the parties prepared for the contest. Mike was first in the ring, and Joe soon confronted the would-be champion. Several feints were made, and finally Coburn got a right-hander on McCoole's nasal organ, and the claret flowed copiously. First blood declared for Joe. Time, 43 seconds.

After Mike was sponged off, time was again called and the parties met; both parties now seemed considerably excited. McCoole displayed great strength, but Coburn proved the more scientific, and again got a good "inning" on Mike's potato trap. Mike down; time, thirty seconds. The parties now made a rough and tumble fight, when the lady of the house rushed into the room, to see a large chalk ring on the carpet, and her two little daughters, aged respectively eight and ten years, with their faces well scratched and bleeding. The mother inquired, "What in the world is the matter?" "Nothing, mother," said the least of the two, "but Mike McCoole there has got a good licking, and here is little Joe Coburn can do it any day." The mother immediately commenced reconstructing the combatants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 16, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 113¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107⅞ for 10-40s; 108¾ for June and July 7-30s; 113⅞ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅝ for July, '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for '67 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 102½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Reading at 47½, no change. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 10½ for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 31 was bid for Mechanics'; 71 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼, no change; Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, at 29⅝, a decline of ⅛; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33 for Morris Canal; 74 for preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 N Pa 7s	87⅜	$5000 Pa R 1m 6s	93
$4000 do	87⅛	75 sh Penna R	54½
$1000 Leh 6s RR l	87⅛	100 sh Leh Nav	21⅝
$5000 do	87	500 sh Big Mount	5¾

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	142⅞	11·00 A. M.	142⅞
10·00 "	142⅛	11·30 "	142⅛
10·20 "	141⅞	12·00 P. M.	142⅛
10·35 "	141⅞	12·30 "	142

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110⅜; 3 days, 110¾@111. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅞@110⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s July, 108⅝@109; do., 1867, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1868, 109@109⅜; 10-40s, 107⅞@107⅝; 7·30s, July, 108⅜@108⅝. Gold, 142¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108¼@109; do., 1868, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅛@108⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. Gold, 142¼@142⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 113¼@113⅜; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛@109; do. 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅛@108⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do. October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. Gold, 142¼@142⅜. Silver, 134½@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 113¼@113⅜; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛@109; do. 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅛@108⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; August, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do. October, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜. Gold, 142¼@142⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 16.—Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and sells at $7 50@8 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $2 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 65@2 70.

There is a limited inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better brands of spring and winter wheat family, which are in small supply. Sales at $7·50@8 25 for superfine, $8 25@9 25 for extras, $9 50@11 for spring wheat extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $9·25@9·50 ₩ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades are dull. Sales of 1400 bushels new Delaware red at $2 45; 500 bushels Tennessee amber at $2 55; and a lot of Georgia at $2·37. Rye is quiet. We quote at $1 80@1 85 ₩ bushel for Pennsylvania. In Corn there is much activity, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2000 Western mixed at $1·17, and yellow at $1 20. Oats are strong. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 87@88c. and Delaware at 90c.

Whisky—Prices are nominal.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, writing of the Women's Club in New York, says it is proposed to admit gentlemen to the galleries to listen to the speeches and to hear "the pale thoughtful brow," "the silken moustache," "the flowing locks," "the manly gait and form," toasted in prose and verse.

—The elder Dumas has cleared $700,000 by forty-five years of literary labor, and hasn't a dollar to show for it.

—An old lady of seventy years, out in Iowa, surprised herself and everybody else by producing a nine-pound baby the other day.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....89|11 A. M.....96|2 P. M.....97

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, St. John, N. B., John R. Penrose.

Steamship Fanita, Howes, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Hanson Gregory, Searcy, Barbados, John R. Rue.

Brig Marco Polo, Pitts, Windsor, N. S., C. C. VanHorn.

Schr J. Rowlett, Brady, Richmond, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Boston, Smith, Greenport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Harwichport, do.

Schr Bertha Souder, Worcester, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Isaac W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Providence, do.

Schr S. Gilmore, Kelly, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, J. Rommel, Jr.

Schr Decora, Clark, Boston, Warren & Gregg.

Schr R. P. Chase, Collins, Lynn, do.

Schr Merchant, Phillips, Richmond, R. Jones.

Schr Damascus, Tyler, Crisfield, Captain.

Schr Exchange, Limpkins, Crisfield, Captain.

Schr G. Chestner, Smith, Crisfield, Captain.

Schr H. Crosby, Potter, Marblehead, Captain.

Schr W. H. Sargeant, Sargeant, Salem, Captain.

Schr A. C. Noyes, Baker, Saco.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Prussa, barque Dora, Ohlsen, 132 days from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Union, Hill, 15 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Hamb. brig Auguste, Klindtworth, 14 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Co.; vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Rebecca, Smith, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr Queen of the West Beauty, 9 days from Gibara, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Harwichport, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Isaac W. Hine, Lane, from New Haven.

Schr Northern Light, Harper, from Oasis.

Schr Two Brothers, Tyler, from Dorchester.

Schr H. Crosby, Potter, from Portsmouth.

Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Cambridge.

Schr A. C. Noyes, Baker, from Saco.

Schr Boston, Smith, from Providence.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Providence.

Schr W. H. Sargeant, Sargeant, from Providence.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Sag Harbor.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Helena, from Greenland for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 40 22 long. 71 30.

Barque Ada, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 40 27, long. 70.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, hence, at Newbern, N. C., 4th inst., to load to return.

Schrs A. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence for Boston, and M. J. Fisher, Fisher, hence for Hingham, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Portsmouth 10th instant.

Schr D. S. Siner, hence, at Portsmouth 12th inst.

Yacht Allen A., Richardson, hence, at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How the Radicals have Abused Returning Loyalty—General Wade Hampton.

From the N. Y. World.

The leading editorial in yesterday's *Times* was devoted to animadversions upon General Wade Hampton. We do not feel called upon to repel personal assaults upon the character of this distinguished Southerner; but his case supplies a pertinent illustration of the effect of the radical policy upon the temper of the Southern people. When the war closed, General Hampton was among the first to accept its consequences, and to recognize the great changes it had wrought in the politics of the country. He was a conspicuous representative of the intelligence, the honor, the candor, the liberality, the chivalry, in short, all the best elements of the Southern character. He, and men like him, were the natural leaders of the Southern people; and it was of the utmost consequence that their influence should have had free scope in the restoration of good feeling. General Hampton's course was so upright and magnanimous, so superior to sectional feeling and vulgar prejudices, as to extort warm encomiums even from the radical press. But according to the representations of the *Times*, he has now become so embittered that he volunteers to second Gen. Blair in procuring redress by military force.

That his feelings and the feelings of the whole Southern people have undergone a change within the last three years, cannot be disputed. This change is the natural revolt of the human mind against illiberality and injustice. We arraign the Republican party for having blighted the returning kindness of the South in its spring-time. It concerned the public welfare that the wounds of the war should be speedily healed. The admirable temper of the South rendered this an easy task, if that section had received just and considerate treatment. The change wrought in the temper and sentiments of Wade Hampton is a specimen of the whole Southern people by the flagrant, scandalous, and persistent violations of the Constitution by the Republican party. To prove the magnanimous loyalty of the South in the summer and autumn which followed the war, we can cite testimony which the Republicans ought to regard as unexceptionable, namely, that of General Grant. We will pass over his written report to the President made after a tour of inspection in the Southern States, and quote a single decisive sentence from his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, about a year ago. "At the close of the war," said General Grant, "there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible."

Had this submissive and magnanimous loyalty been met in a corresponding spirit, the country would have been immediately tranquilized, and have entered at once upon an era of harmony. But a partisan Congress flung in ingredients which changed the wine into vinegar. Fearing that the restored South would act with the Democratic party, the Republicans determined to keep the Union dissevered. We have had three years of rancor and turmoil because the Republicans were willing to sacrifice the Union and the public tranquility to the hope of party success.

The passage in General Wade Hampton's speech at the Union square ratification meeting which the *Times* held up to reprobation, is the following:—

"We can have no relief unless this great Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote; and I want you all to register an oath that, when they do vote, that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them. I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States."

We find nothing in this to disapprove. We should deprecate the necessity of a resort to force, but we pour scorn upon the craven, the pusillanimous notion that freemen may not vindicate their rights by arms. Courage to resist oppression is the ultimate security for good government. This, at least, was the opinion of our brave forefathers when they took care to provide in the Constitution that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The right to bear arms implies the right, on a sufficient provocation, to use them. The only debatable question relates to the sufficiency of the provocation.

If the Democratic party should fairly elect the next President, and the Republican Congress, by miscounting or throwing out votes, should declare General Grant elected, nothing could be plainer than the right of the people to vindicate their actual choice. Suppose, to illustrate the principle, that the result of the election should depend upon the electoral votes of the newly-admitted State of Florida, that the three votes of Florida should be Democratic; and that Congress should throw them out and declare General Grant elected. Now, on the supposition of a fair election in Florida, ought the Democratic party to submit? The question answers itself; only a negative answer is possible. That the Democratic party would resist, and make its resistance effectual, we have no manner of doubt. We should have on our side the two main elements of success—right and numbers. The superiority of our numbers would be the foundation of our right; for if the Republican party fairly outvoted us, it would be our duty to submit. But if the election shall show that the Democratic party are a majority, and Congress shall nevertheless declare the Republican candidates elected, our right to resist will be unquestionable, and our power to resist successfully will depend upon the same superiority in numbers which made us a majority.

The chief advantage of republican institutions is, that they keep the preponderance of physical force always on the side of the Government. If the minority grows into a majority, they have only to await the next election to come peaceably into power; and for this reason, a resort to force is always inexcusable under republican institutions, so long as elections are fairly conducted. But if, by a change in public sentiment, the minority have control of the Government at the time of an election, and keep themselves in power by refusing to count the votes by which they are defeated, the very case arises for which the Constitution guarantees the right of all citizens to bear arms. The power of forcible resistance by a swindled majority is, in the last resort, the only security of republican institutions. Deny the right and you give full license to any unscrupulous minority, which happens to be in power, to render its authority perpetual.

It is quite true that the Republicans will have the counting of the electoral votes in the coming Presidential election, and that if they dishonestly exclude those given to Mr. Seymour, the Constitution provides no peaceable method of redress. It is all in vain to say that we may wait four years and try the result of another election; for if we submit to the dishonest precedent we have no security that we shall not be again cheated and our electoral votes again thrown out. This is an evil that must be met on the frontier. It is not in the power of Congress to prevent the Democratic party from ascertaining, in November, whether it is a majority. The votes which they refuse to recognize officially they cannot prevent us from counting unofficially. No political swindling can prevent our knowing, by the middle of November, whether the preponderance of physical strength is on our side, or on their side. If they are in a majority, we shall submit, like good citizens, and swallow our chagrin as best we may. But if we fairly carry the election, and are cheated out of our victory by a dishonest counting of the votes, we shall find some other way to make the demonstrated superiority of our numbers recognized.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

From the N. Y. Times.

The bill reported to the House by Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the amendment offered on the 4th of June by Mr. Sherman to the bill reported on the 16th of January in the Senate relating to United States notes, deserve careful attention. The former provides that on and after May 1, 1869, the United States notes now outstanding, popularly known as greenbacks, shall when received into the Treasury be destroyed; that notes of the same denomination be issued, payable in coin on demand at and after one year from date; that all national bank notes so received at the Treasury shall, according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe be redeemed by the banks issuing them in legal-tender notes, which last when received into the Treasury shall be destroyed, and in lieu thereof the new notes above provided for shall be issued. The whole amount of the new notes not to exceed the amount of greenbacks now outstanding, and to be deemed legal tenders as now provided, and after maturity to be receivable for duties on imports. After the payment of specie shall have commenced under the act the Treasury is authorized to reduce the time for the running of such notes to not less than three months, and in order to provide the requisite coin, to issue at not less than par $50,000,000 of bonds, at not exceeding six per cent. interest if payable in coin, and seven three-tenths interest if payable in other lawful money, of denominations not less than $50, payable not more than forty and not less than five years from date. No gold or silver is to be paid out after the act takes effect, except for such purposes or for interest or other lawful purposes, but it may be exchanged for bullion as now authorized at the mints.

Mr. Sherman's amendment provides that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding.

These measures are not necessarily antagonistic or subsidiary to each other, but each presents the question, What means shall be adopted to secure the most safe and sure return to specie payments? Mr. Lynch's bill fixes on a specified day for this purpose, the 1st of May, 1869, while the amendment of Mr. Sherman is intended to prepare the country for this duty by degrees. The former is to take effect whatever may be our financial situation—whether the crop of 1868 fulfills its present promise or shall be lessened below the general expectation and the general want. The latter seems designed to adapt itself to the financial situation, whatever it may be, and to leave the number and extent of contracts to pay in gold to depend on the course of trade and on financial sagacity and skill.

It appears to us that Mr. Lynch's bill had better be preceded by the measure of Mr. Sherman legalizing gold contracts, so that with a practicable measure on foot looking to the same result, the country may wait for events instead of being confronted suddenly with a peremptory, and what may be deemed a hasty measure, fixing a positive day for such return. This is the lesson taught by the restlessness terminating in repeal, which attended Mr. McCulloch's policy of contraction. The business and speculation of the country were unwilling to stand its severity.

It ought not to be forgotten that the country, from the necessities of the war, has been thoroughly debauched with paper money; that we have been unable thus far to extricate it from the disgrace of the fractional currency; that prices have been adjusted on the basis of these issues in all parts of the Union excepting California; that the debtor interest is always the most numerous; and that the policy of a too sudden return to specie payments would arouse the debtor interest into such powerful opposition as to invite measures in the opposite direction, and in favor of expansion.

At present, all considerable merchants are obliged to keep two accounts—a currency and a gold account—on their books and with the banks, and extensive transactions in imported goods already take place on the basis of gold. These transactions depend for their validity on the honor of the parties, and, although according to the rulings of the Courts, they have thus far not been maintained by the Judiciary, it must soon happen that the common law will adjust itself to the custom of trade, and in the course of time legalize these contracts. But few as are the violations of mercantile credit, it will be desirable to pass Mr. Sherman's amendment, leaving parties to the protection of the Courts, if the measure shall be used, as it possibly may be, as a cover to usury by making the interest or principal of a loan in currency payable in gold. If this point shall be sufficiently guarded, the passage of the bill will be greatly approved by the mercantile community, and by degrees by the whole people.

The most important efforts of the bill will be collateral. It will produce a demand for specie to be collected and held in all business localities, as the habit of making contracts in the money of the world shall increase in number and extent, so that a basis may in time be created for the measure reported from the Committee of the House on Banking and Currency. At present the amount of specie held in the United States is too small to justify the fixing of so early a day as the 1st of May, 1869, for requiring of debtors payment in gold or silver. Before the war the amount of the latter held by individuals was larger than was the amount held by banks, which amounts taken together constituted the real basis of security to the paper currency then in existence, but both the gold and silver held by the banks and by individuals, have been expelled under the system by which they were in effect demonetized. A policy by which the precious metals shall be accumulated and held in the United States as a preliminary to the return of specie payments, is now required, and we regard Mr. Sherman's bill as calculated to have this effect, while at the same time those who have made their contracts in the paper currency will not be suddenly deprived of the means of performance.

The problem whether or not the country is to escape from a paper system or be still further embroiled in its difficulties is yet unsolved, owing in some degree to a deep misapprehension of its damaging effects upon our industry and power, and owing also to the interests which are promoted by a system which fosters speculative activity and values. But although these ill effects are by many well understood, and no object connected with our material prosperity is more important than the earliest return to specie payments compatible with our true situation, it would be idle and mischievous to attempt to fix upon a day for it, before preparation has been duly made. The country has yet to be educated to comprehend the fact that a paper system is a convenient mode of transferring the products of laborious industry over to the speculator; and that in no form of industry in which we do not possess some special advantages can we compete successfully with nations which base their dealings chiefly on the precious metals.

"Ye Fierce Democracie."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Ye fierce democracie" has mounted its high horse again. In the saddle, spurs on, body slightly bent forward, it plunges its gaff's rowel deep at the word "Go!" and yells out, "Clear the way thar! We're coming like chain lightning on the back of an open-mouthed alligator after the radicals. Now for the times before '50! Whoo-oo-oop!"

The Democratic National Convention of 1868 having been broken up and done for, the snattered particles of the late confederacy are gathering themselves together, and making the firmament resound with their joyous exclamations. Preston, Hampton, Vance, Perry, Yerger, Forrest, Vallandigham, and the rest are particularly exultant. Defeated by the voice of the people at the ballot-boxes in 1860 by the election of Lincoln, crushed in the field by the cartridge boxes of Grant from 1860 to 1864, saved from premature galvanization in the latter year by the repugnance of the people to adopt the maxim of the Democratic platform that the "war was a failure," the "fierce Democracie" now consider themselves as having gone through the necessary process of purification, the required purgatory of political clarification, to enable them to atone for their past errors and demand consideration for the future. Eight years out in the barren highway, barred from the rich clover fields of the public Treasury, they have had their appetites whetted, had time to observe their tattered raiment—which President Johnson promised to bushel up, but did not—and they are now ready to renounce their former heresies, provided they be allowed to gather once more like penitent children around Old Uncle Samuel's corn crib. They think with the Northern Copperheads they can run in under the banner of Seymour, with Frank Blair attached, tied like a fire cracker to the tail of a kite, and revive the splendors of their eight years' reign from 1852, under poor Pierce, to the close of 1860, under the poorer and lamented Buchanan. They are all no doubt very hungry, very thirsty, very contrite. But they must remember that they must forget; they must cover the past with the mantle of oblivion; they must take the situation as it is; they must acknowledge the progress the republic has made during the past eight years; they must understand that whatever advances it now makes in the way of liberalism in regard to universal suffrage, in regard to general amnesty, which are worthy of being adopted by the most enlightened nations of the world—in regard to the condition of human freedom generally—all must be received as the accepted ideas of the time. In these days progress and liberalism go hand in hand, by the aid of the electric telegraph, throughout the world. A shock here is felt in Europe; a shock in Europe is felt instantaneously in America. The metropolis of the New World speaks to the centres of republican liberty in Europe and all over the earth, every hour in the day, and responses are duly received from England, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, all the powers of the Continent, as well at from the empire of the Crescent and from the furthest East, until it clasps hands with our own glorious, gold-emblazoned West. These are a few of the fruits of the past eight years' progress of our country, and the nullifiers of the South, with their Democratic sympathizers in the North, will be sunk forever out of sight if they attempt to ignore them or pass them for a moment aside. If they do, the fate that befell the Bourbons of France will befall them; for they will find in General Grant a Napoleon who adapts himself to the progress of the age, and both hears and respects public opinion.

Meanwhile let us see what the "fierce Democracie" further propose to do. There is no telling what may yet turn up. Everything depends upon circumstances.

Grant as a Soldier.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The proclamation of President Lincoln, calling on the loyal States for 75,000 men to defend Washington, issued upon advice of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the rebels, found Ulysses S. Grant selling leather for his father at Galena. He immediately volunteered, was chosen Captain of a company, and proceeded to Springfield, the Capital of his State, to be mustered in. Three years thereafter he was Lieutenant-General in command of all the military forces of the United States, then exceeding half a million men.

How came he to achieve such great and rapid elevation?

Not by political influence; for he was no politician, had scarcely ever voted, and never on the side of the party now in power.

Not by personal influence or patronage; for he had absolutely not one influential friend. He never saw President Lincoln till he came East to take general command. He did not even know Mr. E. B. Washburne, member of Congress from his district, though they lived in the same city. No man ever lived who could say, "I was the patron of General Grant, by whose favor he rose to eminence."

Not by the favor of his military superiors; for Grant was a volunteer, and volunteer officers were not popular with the dons of the regular service. No one can plausibly say McClellan, or Pope, or Halleck, while in general command, ever pushed Grant's fortunes. Nay; he was made Lieutenant-General virtually by act of Congress, dictated by the loyal people of the country. They had had enough of Halleck as General-in-Chief, and insisted that Grant should be placed above him.

Why did they demand this?

Because Grant had generally won, while other Union commanders had often been defeated or baffled. His capture of several thousand Rebel soldiers at Fort Donelson had been the first great Union success of the war. His flanking of Vicksburg, defeating the Rebel army of Mississippi in several battles, interposing between Johnston and Pemberton, shutting the latter up in Vicksburg, and there compelling him to surrender twenty thousand Rebels, while Johnston idly looked on, evinced the most masterly strategy of the war. President Lincoln opposed it; General Sherman disapproved it; Grant planned and executed it.

Rosecrans having lost a great battle on the Chickamauga, and been penned up in Chattanooga, where his men were famishing while his animals were starving by thousands, Grant was sent to relieve him. He found Bragg intrenched in his front, on a range of steep mountains which he deemed impregnable. It looked well nigh impossible to remove him. Grant set to work and did it, routing the Rebel army, capturing forty of its guns and several thousand men. Had he known the ground, he would have gobbled up nearly the whole fleeing army; but night fell early, and the Rebels ran like quarter-horses. They never threatened Chattanooga again.

Grant was then summoned to the East. McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade had severally started on the road to Richmond, but found it convenient to return. Grant took the track and kept it till Richmond was ours and Lee had surrendered his army.

Of course, there are sundry persons who think they could have done this better or cheaper. Perhaps they could. No one can positively say what untested possibilities of achievement may not be "lying around loose" on every side. We only know that five commanders tried and failed, and that the sixth succeeded; and that the five lost more men in not taking Richmond than Grant, "the butcher," lost in taking Richmond and Lee to boot.

Grant's passage of the James, without the loss of a gun, or a man, directly after his bloody repulse at Coal Harbor, seems to us one of the foremost achievments of modern strategy. His relentless pursuit of Lee after Sheridan's victory at Five Forks was one of the best things of the war. Had like vigor been evinced after Antietam, or after Gettysburg, the war would have been considerably shortened.

Said a caviling courtier to Louis XV, "Marshal Villars is very lucky." "Lucky!" retorted the Grande Monarque; "no, sir; he is a great deal better than that!"

If General Grant has not proved himself a true soldier, it would be hopeless to seek for one on the rolls of the American army.

Taxing Our Own Debt.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There are still a few honestly inquiring why the national debt should not be taxed by Congress. They see clearly the disgrace and ruin proposed by the New York platform, which demands that there shall be no difference whatever in taxation between national bonds and other property. They see that it is nullification and repudiation in one, for it would enable each State, acting singly, to override the general Government by taxing its debt, and would violate the compact under which the bonds were sold. But they do not see why Congress may not, while exempting the debt from State taxation, lay a special duty upon it for the national treasury.

A little patient attention will make it clear that this, tooo, would be wrong; though not so scandalous a violation of law and honor as that proposed by the Democratic Convention.

The United States cannot levy a direct tax upon persons or property, except by apportioning it among the States according to population. Such a clumsy method cannot be thought of in practice; so that the general government has always avoided direct taxation.

It taxes manufactures; thus taxing consumers indirectly. It levies license dues, thus taxing trade indirectly. It assesses a percentage upon incomes, thus taxing the property which yields them indirectly. All this it can perhaps constitutionally do. The goods made, the business carried on, and the income enjoyed by its own citizens or upon its own territories are parts of its resources, elements of the national wealth.

Where income must contribute to support the Government the income from the public funds has no right to exemption. It is justly and properly taxed, equally with income from all other sources. It is just as much a part of the aggregate revenue of the citizens, from which the national revenue is drawn, as any other income, and ought to be taxed just as much and no more; and so it is by our excise law.

But, if Congress should levy an exceptional or special tax upon this kind of income, and should thus lay upon it more than its equal share of the general burden, this would be precisely equivalent to an arbitrary reduction of the interest on the bonds. It would be violating the contract of the nation with its creditors. The tax would be no longer an income tax, but a partial repudiation of the bonds.

So much is true in relation to the citizens of the United States. But more than a third of our debt is held by foreigners. The creditors, in this case, are citizens of Germany, France and England. The bonds are their property, as much so as their farms, houses or clothing in their own lands. They have an exclusive right to receive and enjoy the income from the bonds in question, a right as independent of the United States Government as the right to till their soil or occupy their homes.

The relation of the United States to these men is not that of ruler and subject, not that of government and citizen; but simply and exclusively that of borrower and lender. They have lent the United States money, relying on the promise of the latter to pay a certain interest for its use.

By what authority can the United States tax the citizens of England, France, or Germany? Within those countries, our Government is but a debtor; superior in dignity, credit, and character, as a debtor, perhaps, to any mere individual, but still a debtor, and not a sovereign. It has no more right to diminish the interest bargained for, under the name of a tax, or under any other name, than the New York importer has, under a similar pretence, to deduct part of the bill due to a foreign shipper.

It is true that the United States have the power to withhold a part of this interest. They have the power to withhold it all. So has nearly every man in business the power to swindle his creditors. But neither in a nation nor in private life does the power to cheat imply the right to cheat. And even the power is one which generally brings unpleasant results when exercised.

There is probably no instance in history in which a national crime has been followed by a retribution more swift, more certain and more terrible than such an act of retribution would bring upon the United States.

We have nine hundred millions of bonds in Europe. It is safe to assume that more than half would be sent home in a panic, to be sold for gold, at the first clear indication that such a course would be pursued. The immediate consequences of this are obvious enough.

Gold would rise rapidly to a premium as yet unheard of. All the necessaries of life would gradually but certainly follow it. Our currency would fall to a merely nominal value; and our national credit fail. The owners, not only of the bonds, but of all debts, public and private, would be ruined; general bankruptcy and wide-spread distress would be the beginning of a long era of commercial ruin and financial anarchy.

There is no single aim to which national statesmanship ought now to direct its energies more resolutely than that of providing against a European panic in our bonds. Any step which looks towards Mr. Seymour's platform is sure to produce such a panic. The taxation of our bonds would therefore be, not only as shown above, a crime, but a fatal blunder.

The one sure way to prevent such a panic, and to save at once our material interests and our honor, is the payment of the principal and interest "of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad."

Duty and policy join in this noble demand of the Chicago platform. It cannot fail to receive the approval of the American people, for he who can imagine it rejected, and the dishonest doctrine of the New York Convention preferred, must assume that the people of the United States have lost alike their sense of national honor and their capacity for self-government.

On the Defensive.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The radicals are at last fairly and utterly upon the defensive. We must by all means keep them thus. Let us deliver our blows all the time, and as thick and fast as the winter hail falls upon the earth. They are exposed at a thousand points, where well-directed and vigorous blows will prove quickly mortal We need not fear their attacks. They cannot strike to injure. Let us be all the while upon the offensive.

So said the Louisville *Journal* some time since. Instead, however, of occupying the position assigned it by the Prentice organ, the Republican party is now on the offensive. Had the Democratic Convention possessed foresight, sagacity, and statesmanship, it might have kept us on the defensive. Many matters pertaining to reconstruction, the attempted impeachment of the President, etc., etc., had put us in a position where we would have been compelled, perhaps, to throw up breastworks and rout our antagonists by the display of unusual generalship and hard work. The Democratic party has foolishly thrown away all its advantage, however, and now occupies the position which it had hoped to assign to us. By permitting ex-Confederate Generals and politicians to control the Tammany Convention; by adopting a platform which strikes at our national honor; by nominating for President one who, whatever may have been his intentions and purposes, is generally believed to have sympathized with the insurgents, and to have encouraged the July riots; and by nominating for Vice President one who announces his determination to overthrow the laws at the point of the bayonet and inaugurate a fresh revolution—the Democratic party has placed itself in a defensive attitude from which it cannot escape. The *World* evidently comprehends this fatal mistake when it is now compelled to devote most of its editorial page to the defense, excuse, or palliation of the Democratic platform and candidates. We then enter upon the contest with all the *spirit, morale and determination* which characterize an offensive army.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 16 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 29 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BURTON,
6 16 1m4p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstarp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 s wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,

A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1]4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
(1 Hamthirp) No. 824 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 23 3m Secretary and Treasurer

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dever & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and other Sole agents, J. L. CRAGIN & CO., 4 28 No. 14 COLONNADE Row.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

COUP DE SOLEIL.—The intense heat of the past few days has been so great as to overcome many of the most robust of our citizens. Daily men are dropping from the effects of the sun's rays; death ensuing in many cases. The following cases of sun-stroke happened yesterday:—George Switzer, aged 58 years, and residing at No. 1838 Spring street, Richmond, was overcome by the heat yesterday morning, and had to be removed to the Fifteenth District Station House.

Charles Campbell, in the iron business at No. 416 Walnut street, who was removed to the Hospital, died yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an unknown man was found lying at Duponceau and Locust streets, suffering, as it was supposed from imbibing too much liquor. He was taken to the Fifth District Station, where he died in the course of an hour.

William Menally was sun-struck yesterday at Front and Dauphin streets. He was removed to his house in Port Richmond.

Yesterday afternoon James Frost, aged thirty-seven years, died from the effects of the heat at No. 1750 N. Front street. He was taken to his late residence, Eighteenth and Carpenter streets.

Barbara Schaefer, aged fifty years, was overcome with the heat yesterday afternoon at Allegheny avenue and Richmond street, and was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

Yesterday morning an unknown person was sun-struck at Fifth and Button wood streets, and removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

George Sell, aged 45 years, was overcome with the heat at Mascher and Otter streets, and died soon after.

Yesterday afternoon Christian Moss, aged 50 years, died from the effects of the heat at his residence, Frankford road below Dauphin street.

Bryan Haney, living at 2567 Coltowhill street, died from the effects of the heat yesterday.

George Schaefer, residing on Seventh street, above Wharton, died at League Island, yesterday, from the effects of the heat.

Thomas Byrne, from the effects of the heat, died in a hayloft at Sixteenth and Jones streets, yesterday.

Richard McCormick, residing at 916 Market street, died suddenly yesterday; also a woman living at 620 Swanson street.

An unknown man was overcome by the intense heat yesterday on Second street, below Green, and was removed to the Hospital in an insensible condition.

Thomas McGuire, aged thirty-one years, while at work on a new building at Allegheny avenue and Richmond street, was overcome by the heat and removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

A man named Frank Crilley, living at No. 620 Bedford street, died suddenly yesterday in the Fifth District Station House. The heat was the cause of his death.

The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 1454 Brown street, upon the body of Joseph Wetzell, who died from sunstroke.

Anthony O'Donnel, painter, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from the effects of sun-stroke. He resides at Sixteenth and south streets.

Daniel McNamara, a lad, was prostrated by the heat yesterday.

Charles Medonough, living on Second street, near Thompson, was overcome by the heat yesterday, while at work in Phillips's galvanizing works, Leopold street and Girard avenue. He was removed to his home in a very critical condition.

IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THE RECORDER.—A very important case came up for adjudication yesterday, before Recorder Given. The case was substantially as follow:—Mr. David R. Baugh conducts, on an extensive scale, on Moyamensing avenue, near Reed street, the business of curing bullock hides and rendering tallow. The fumes arising therefrom have been so exceedingly offensive and dangerous to the health of the neighborhood that the citizens of the locality were unable to endure them, and frequent complaints were made about it. Recently the Board of Health, by a resolution, directed the Health Officer, General Horatio G. Sickel, to close the establishment. Accordingly, General Sickel attempted to carry out his instructions, whereupon Mr Baugh procured his arrest upon a charge of forcible entry.

Mr. Jermon for the prosecution took the ground that the Board of Health had no right to close the establishment in so summary a manner.

Assistant City Solicitor Nichols argued that the powers of the Board for such purpose were ample, and that no forcible entry, as known to the criminal law, had been committed.

The Recorder deeming it a question of vital importance, worthy of due consideration of the Court, held General Sickel to bail.

THE LATE JOHN F. MCDEVITT.—At the stated meeting of the Press Club held yesterday afternoon, appropriate action was taken on the death of John F. McDevitt.

Mr. Stephen N. Winslow offered the following:—

As it has been made known to the meeting of the Press Club that the association has suffered the loss of one of its most esteemed and talented members in the decease of John F. McDevitt, Esq., financial editor of the *Press:*

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to prepare a testimonial of his esteem in which the deceased was held by his fellow-members of the Club, and to convey to his bereaved parents their condolence in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the club attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

After some remarks by Mr. Winslow, the resolutions were adopted.

The following committee was then appointed in accordance with the resolution:—Stephen N. Winslow, *Commercial List*, Chairman; George G. Pierie, *North American;* Charles E. School, *Sun;* William F. Corbett, *Associated Press;* Drayton S. Lewis, *The Press.*

WESTCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Yesterday morning the closing exercises of this school were held in the building, Sec ond and Reed streets. After the reading of a chapter of the scriptures and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the President of the Board, Mr. J. S. Mensmith, made a few remarks to the pupils.

The regular exercises were then commenced, and consisted of dialogues and declamatory pieces, interspersed with music. The pupils acquitted themselves creditably. During the exercises, Mr. O. K. Saybolt, Principal of the school, announced the following boys as being entitled to honorable mention:—

Distinguished—Lewis Cassidy and W. A. Fillan.

Meritorious—H. Smith, Jr., S. A. Goodsell, F. Borkeit, George Russell, H. C. Fulrite, F. P. Sher, and Frank Morris.

Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. David Fox and John S. Snedden.

ACCIDENTS.—A scaffold, upon which three men were working yesterday, at the church building at the corner of Ontario and Master streets, fell to the ground, seriously injuring one of the men, named Charles Fitzpatrick, residing at Seven h and Poplar streets. He was removed to St Joseph's Hospital.

Charles Duffy, aged 44 years, fell from the roof of a two-story house on Beck street, yesterday, and was badly hurt. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Patrick Osine fell down the stairway of a house on South Front street, and was severely injured. Removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

James Watson was seriously hurt by the premature explosion of a blast at a quarry near Green Tree Run Station, on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown white man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was found in the street, in an insensible condition. He was removed to the Eighth Ward Station House, where he died shortly after. The deceased had black hair, goatee, and moustache, and was dressed in black alpaca sack coat, black cloth ribbed pants and linen vest. The Coroner took charge of the body.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The will of Edward Coles, recently deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday. It contains the following bequests:—To the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of removing the negro population of the United States to Africa, 946 acres of land in Carroll county, Va.; also, 100 shares of the stock of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company; 27 shares stock in the Union Bank of Tennessee; several quarter sections of land in Illinois, and $1000. There is also a bequest of $1000 for the purpose of making the son of the deceased a life member of the Colonization Society.

—The corner-stone of the new Church of St. Charles Boromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets (the Rev. James O'Reilly, pastor), will be laid by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, on Sunday afternoon, July 19, at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan, Very Rev. Father Carter, and other reverend clergymen.

—A humane driver of a furniture car protected his horse by a rough awning, the latter being stretched over the animal's back, on supports fastened to the rails. The contrivance was a worthy one, and should find ready imitation.

—The Democratic citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward intend to have a grand pole-raising to-night.

—The Journeymen Saddle and Harness-makers' Union hold a meeting to-night, at No. 803 Locust street.

—Special meetings of the National Guards, the Weccacoe Legion, and the City Guards, will be held this evening.

—A meeting of the Hod-carriers' Union will take place to-morrow evening at Logan Hall.

Over Mount Cenis by Rail.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of a trip over the newly-finished Mount Cenis railway:—

The mountain train was composed of three first-class carriages, capable of containing twelve persons each, a luggage and a guard's van, and the locomotive. Every train is accompanied by three men, a chief guard, and two *sous chef de train* (brakesmen), one being attached to each carriage, beside the two men on the engine. The carriages are well built, and about the width of a London omnibus, and the seats are arranged in the same manner along the side. The excellent precaution is adopted of having windows which cannot be opened, as in many places the masonry of the tunnels, posts, etc., are distant so few inches from the passing train that a thoughtless traveller putting his head out of a window would most assuredly come to grief. Twenty passengers in all, half ladies, we left Susa at 8:30 A. M., the ascent commencing immediately. At 10:05 we reached the summit after several short halts to refresh our thirsty engine, and then sailed evenly and without jolting, at an average rate of 15 kilometres an hour, down to Lanslebourg, reaching that village at 11:15. There is rather a "sensation" pitch leading down to Modane between this and San Michel, which, although short, must try the machinery as much as any part of the route, and most beautifully it worked, and fulfilled every expectation that may have been formed of it. Every one in the train could feel at this point, as, indeed, all throughout, that the engine was like a docile horse mounted by a man who could ride him, and obeying the slightest motion of the breaks. We ran into San Michel after five hours and a quarter passage, all well satisfied with our trip. The curves are very sharp, but in the descent each brakesman loosens the strain on the inside wheels, the iron buffers, as they turn at angles, give a "clink" as they clash, and the carriages swing easily round without a jolt or any unpleasant sensation.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 42 | MOON RISES....1 41
SUN SETS....7 29 | HIGH WATER....11 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES L. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
America	Southampton	New York	July 7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	July 7
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 11
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 16
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
France	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 24
Europe	New York	Havre	July 25
Ceila	New York	London	July 25
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas	July 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 16
Golden Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Delaware	Philada	Wilmington	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 23
Louisiana	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Augusta, Van Harten, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Clarence Shot, Terry, Fall River, J. Rommell, Jr.
Brig Deerin, Clark, Portland, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Ada A. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del., Captain.
Schr W. Wallin, Riggans, Baltimore, Reuben Foster.
Schr F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lockett, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Sheara, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Exchange, Jackson, from Snow Hill, with lumber to master. Wheatley & Coffin Brown.
Schr Clara Barrett, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Carrie, Rue, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Emma Jane, Timmons, from New York, with coal to captain.
Schr Sarah Purvis, Jones, 12 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. Pleasants & Co.
Schr J. W. Vanpelt, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr S. E. Harrington, Moore, from Cedar Point.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, Mecum, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lockett, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Sheara, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 15—3 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea this morning:—Barque Roanoke, for Lagunyra; brig Anna M. Young, for Ponce; and schr E. A. Ford, for St. John, N. B. A. No one passed to sea this evening, supposed the Abraham for Marseilles. The barque Dora, from Rio Janeiro and brig Union, from Havana, have been ordered to Philadelphia. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nereid, Bearse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30 inst.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Liverpool, cleared at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Dixie, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from New Orleans on Friday night, with a full freight and the following named passengers for Philadelphia:—Mrs. Bowen and child, George D. Baker, Wallace Scott.

Ship barque Schiller, Minneman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, from Cardenas, at Baltimore 14th inst.

Brig Wenonah, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, from Matanzas, at Fernandina 11th inst., in quarantine.

Brig John Byers, Ford, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Alice Rice hence, at Barbados 13th ult., and remained 25th discharging.

Brig Alice Lea Herring, hence, remained at Barbados 25th ult., discharging.

Brig J. D. Lincoln Merryman, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, sailed from Barbados 21st ult., for Orchilla.

Schrs R. W. Tull, Harris, for New York, and Adolph Hugel Robinson, for Portland, sailed from Havana 6th inst.

Schr Ada S. Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schrs Gettysburg, Smith; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; D. Brittain Springer; D. Collins Townsend; and V. Sharp, Sharp, hence at Boston 14th inst.

Schrs G. R. Murray, Murray, from New Haven, and A. ex. Masser, Blizzard, from Hartford, both for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schrs Ann Twining, Edwards, and Henry Harteau, Jones, hence, at Providence 13th inst., the latter for Pawtucket.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Schrs W. B. Byrne, Robinson, and T. W. Ware, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.

Schrs M. A. Lougbery, Loughery; Wm. B. McShain, Christy; Whitmore, Layman; Diamond State, Bennett; George Reppiler, Miller; and New York, hence, at Washington, D. C., 14th inst.

Schrs Lady Antrim, Bessie, from Pawtucket; Ann Doyle, Halsey, from Providence; Reading RR. No. 41, Lynch, from New London; Fire Fly, Matthews, from Fairhaven; Reading RR. No. 47, Reed; and Mary A. Lovell, Beebe, from New Haven; G. P. Kane, Ward, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 14th instant.

Schr Casco Lodge, Prince, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.

Schr John Griffith, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 13th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr Lady Eden, Sooey, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Gilbert Pierre commanding the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique's steamship Darien, arrived at Trinidad 6th inst., on his usual route from Demarara, and reports that on the morning of that date he distinctly saw from the Darien's Deck—the vessel not being more than 20 yards from it—a rock from 2 to 3 feet under the surface, and occasionally showing two sugar loaves, as it were, a couple of feet above water; when in the hollow of the swell this rock appeared to extend some 15 to 20 feet either way. The weather was fine and the sea smooth and according to Capt. Pierre's reckoning it must have been dead low water at the time. The steamship was stopped and lay close to the rock for some time, it being distinctly seen by all on deck. By observations taken it lies in lat. 10 35 N., long. 60 38 W. of Greenwich. There can be no doubt that this rock is the one referred to in the charts of the island of Trinidad, though the exact position of the same has never been laid down. It lies in the usual track of vessels to and from Demarara and Trinidad, and does not appear to have been found by H. B. M. Gunnet, which has been employed on the survey of these coasts for some time past.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations prescribed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma.
Walker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Hard ing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 20th of July, from responsible parties, who will keep on hand and deliver at the various Barracks and Offices in Washington and for Lincoln Depot, about (3125) three thousand one hundred and twenty-five tons of merchantable white ash, anthracite coal, egg size free from slate and dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Sedgwick Barracks, on N street, between 17th and 18th streets.....about 185 tons.
At Russell Barracks on E street, between New Jersey avenue and 1st street east.....about 150 tons.
At Lincoln Barracks.....about 570 tons.
And to be delivered on orders at various points in the city.....about 2095 tons.

Separate proposals for the supply of either of the above points are also invited.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of 22 tons first-class steamer coal landed on Sixth street wharf.

The accepted bidders will be required to exhibit to an inspector appointed by the Quartermaster's Department on or before the 1st of October next satisfactory evidence that they have made arrangements to comply with the provisions of the contract.

Should a single bid for the entire quantity be accepted, a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the bidder and two acceptable sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and a proportional amount for accepted bids for a less quantity.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of coal contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and the difference in cost charged to him.

Each bidder will furnish with his bid a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in an amount equal to two-thirds the amount of his bid that he will, within ten days after its acceptance execute a contract for the same in accordance with above requirements.

Coal will be inspected on delivery, and none will be paid for until accepted by the inspector.

Bids are invited for the delivery of the entire 3125 tons, included on Sixth street wharf, on or before the 15th of October next.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of coal received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as they are furnished for the purpose.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Coal," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

7 15 4t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
"LINCOLN DEPOT,"
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., of the 22d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz:—

100 (one hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
10 (ten) pounds Black Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
10 (one hundred) Door Locks and knobs.
12 (twelve) pickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
10 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Scythe Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W. W. Brushes each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Tin Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstones and Fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) " Snaithes, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs Chrome Green, "
5 (five) lbs. Patent Dryer, "
800 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Glue (Irish).
6 (six) Sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lbs. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
1500 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
1000 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs Hemp Twine (heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Turpentine, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thread, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

7 15 6t

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot where, it is estimated, about 28,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Oswego, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 325 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 15

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 158 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 1 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel B. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilbert Balliet,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Konig.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 848 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
GENERAL AGENT.
6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,900 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,161,300 par. Market value. Cost, $1089,879 20.	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 38
Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $76,700, estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 617 10
Cash in Drawer	288 52
	184,315 67
	$1,507,005 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 85
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 24
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,692 22.	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 22

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
SAM. W. MORNOS.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Receiver or Auditor by or Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL F. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,

President. Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRET

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

Partizanship.

So LONG as a people are left to decide what course of public policy their rulers should pursue, so long will parties continue to exist. There seems to be but two conditions which effectually rid any country of these parties; namely, on the one hand, a condition of universal idiocy; and, on the other, an absolute despotism.

It is only natural for thirty millions of educated, thinking people to differ widely among themselves as to what lines of public policy should be pursued; and, honestly holding these differences, to form themselves into parties for the purpose of promoting the success of their particular views. We think, therefore, that the lamentations which are so commonly made over the existence of parties are idle, because, from our view of the case, their existence is inevitable. If restrained within proper limits we not only see no harm in a man becoming an earnest partisan, but in truth we see much to commend in such a course. If we are thoroughly convinced that certain views are right and proper we only act according to our manhood and convictions in doing all in our power to make these views become general. Partisanship, therefore, within proper limits is praiseworthy.

But we occasionally, nay, we must say frequently, see it carried to such an excess as to disgrace all those who indulge in it. It is frequently made the ruling passion. All patriotic love of the whole country as such is an eager desire to promote the public good, but reckless of the evil which may result to the community, a party will act only to make itself popular, or worse still, only to prevent its opponents becoming popular, and let the great mass of the people take care of themselves. Such a course as this, if pursued by an irresponsible and ignorant mob, would be reprehensible enough, but when it is adopted as the deliberate rule of action of the official representatives of a portion of the people, it becomes criminal. We have a striking instance of the worst species of partisanship in the action of the Democratic members of Select and Common Councils on the water-pipe question last week. The city is in many places extremely in need of additional water supplies. In many portions, except for a few hours, it cannot be secured in any of the upper stories of the houses. Not only is the quantity needed to be increased, but the quality is frequently so vile as to be positively poisonous. At this time of year it is most emphatically necessary that the reform so long called for should be instantaneously commenced. With the understanding and with the unanimous recognition of the citizens of all classes, that such an appropriation as would make the needed extension would be proper, the Council agreed to come to a final vote on an additional appropriation of $2,000,000. The last opportunity for its passage arrived, and Common Council adopted it by the necessary two-thirds. In Select Council, however, the Democrats, with the single honorable exception of Colonel James Page, voted against suspending the rules, and by lacking one vote the ordinance fell through. Now, what was the only declared ground for opposition to the bill which was universally recognized as necessary and proper for the comfort and health of the city? We blush for the name of Americans when we are compelled to tell it. The only ground whatever for this action was, that the Republican party would have the distribution of the patronage; that the few hundred workmen necessary in the extension of the works, would be appointed by the Republican officials; that a few votes might thus be influenced, or a little *prestige* given to their political opponents. For such reasons these men are willing to let the people of the city be injured. Yet this is called "supporting your party," and men do not stand aghast at the horrid enormity of this crime.

We would have the representatives of the people act only in accordance with the best interests of the people, or, if that cannot be, we would have them at least not sacrifice public good to partisan ends when the two come in conflict. To Colonel Page should be tendered the warmest praise and thanks of the community—not for doing his duty, but for having the nerve to openly rebuke his fellow Democrats in this vicious crime. We would that such instances of sacrificing public benefit to party were either few or restricted entirely to the Democratic party. We have had often in our city instances of the reckless disregard to all the laws of right in the actions of Councils. There is an old trick, and one in which both parties have vied with each other in excelling in, that of lowering the tax rate in order to secure popularity. It has frequently happened that when the assessments come to be made, the dominant party instead of meeting the demands of the city, and acting with honor, assess at an insufficient rate, and then make up the deficiency after the election. This is paltry trickery, unworthy of public servants, and dishonest to the people who elected them. While, therefore, we commend, as we have said, a moderate amount of partisanship, the excess to which it is too often carried brings disgrace on all who indulge in it, and will injure the party and the country at large.

The Rocky Mountains.

THE construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Rocky Mountains has rendered that great back-bone of the continent accessible by a few days' travel, and although it has not yet been popularized as a summer resort, we have little doubt that thousands of American citizens will visit it in succeeding seasons. It is supposed that when the Pacific Railway is completed passengers who leave Philadelphia after breakfast on Monday morning of any week will arrive in San Francisco in time to take their tea on the following Saturday, and in this journey the Rocky Mountains would be reached some time during Thursday. At present there are but few hotels erected for the accommodation of tourists, but is announced that this want will soon be supplied by the Union Pacific Company, and in advance of the general movement of fashionable travel westward it is significant to note the statement that this year the officers of the Railway Company, with their families, intend to sojourn among the lofty heights of the Sierra Madre during the summer months, that General Grant and his family are about to take a trip in the same direction, as well as both the candidates for Vice-President, Colfax and Blair, and various parties of prominent excursionists, including a number of railway officials, and the representatives of the press of the Eastern cities, whose departure was recently announced.

There is a growing admiration for the beautiful and grand in nature, and an increasing desire to enlarge the list of convenient and interesting summer jaunts, that will find ample gratification in the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains. With their northern and southern connections they form the longest mountain chain on the globe, and the most majestic. The Indians formerly applied to them the poetic title of "The crest of the world," and this is not altogether a fanciful appellation. The Andes, which traverse the whole length of South America, bifurcate after they cross the Isthmus of Darien to enter this continent, and while one great chain closely hugs the Pacific coast under the name of the Sierra Nevada (or Snowy Mountains) in Mexico and California, and the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington, the main chain treads eastward, and is designated below its entrance into the boundaries of this country as the Sierra Madre. There is a special significance in this Spanish title of our great mountain chain. Sierra is derived from *serra*, the Latin word for saw, and is used to indicate their serrated appearance. When they stand out clearly and well defined against the horizon, a continuous succession of peaks give to them an aspect similar to the teeth of a well-worn saw of the grandest possible dimensions, as these teeth consist of successive elevations rising above the main ridge to a height of from twelve to fourteen or fifteen thousand feet. "Madre," meaning "mother," probably has reference to the many rivers flowing from the sides of this great crest, which is the source of the mightiest streams of the earth, including the Amazon in South America, and the Missouri, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Arkansas, and the Columbia, in the United States. The Rocky Mountains are the continuation of the Andes, of South America, and the Sierra Madre, of Mexico, extending far northward towards the Arctic Ocean, and forming throughout their whole length the dividing line of the waters tributary to the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The plains, which lie to the eastward, constitute an immense inclined plane, gradually leading up from the low altitude of the basin of the Mississippi, to the base of the mountains, at an altitude of about five thousand feet, from which the lofty heights of the Sierra rises in majestic grandeur. The most accurate descriptions and the most beautiful paintings can convey only a feeble reflex of the deep impression they make upon all who witness their sublimity. They combine in endless variety all the characteristics that mountains can possess except (in the latitude of the United States), volcanoes and glaciers, but they have, at former periods, possessed even these, and do not, at this time, lack any desirable element of picturesque beauty. Diligent explorations have always been rewarded with the discovery of valuable mineral treasures, and there are a great number of specially beautiful retreats where the variety of vegetation, and the existence of mineral springs will enable enterprising proprietors of watering-place establishments to concentrate an irresistible array of attractions. One fair glance at the scenery of the Rocky Mountains will, of itself, well repay a visit, for it infinitely exceeds anything that can be afforded by the contracted landscapes of the eastern portions of the continent.

National Retrospection.

MORALISTS advise occasional periods of earnest retrospection as one of the most salutary habits of mind, and also as an essential means of fortifying the individual against temptation and of insuring future improvement. Such revision is most wholesome when undertaken with the intention of rightly appreciating the experiences of the past; weighing them with the temperate judgment of afterthought, freed from all the disturbing influences that embarrass action and bewilder the mind in presence of the event, and applying the lessons derived therefrom to the experiences of the future.

Providence has seemed to appoint the present time to the American people, as such a period of wholesome retrospection. We have been suddenly called upon to look earnestly into the very heart of the nation, and judge the principles upon which it is founded, and by which it must act.

As in the individual a trifling fault becomes in time a sin, so we found that lax opinions upon the structure of the Government and the inter-relations of the States had ripened slowly into a crime of vast proportions and disastrous consequences. By the bloody arbitrament of arms that question was settled once and finally.

But as if the work of self-communion had been but just begun, question after question has followed in quick succession. The fundamental Constitution has been subjected to consideration and revision, and, in turn, every department of the Government—legislative, judicial, and administrative—is being brought under criticism.

Let these questions be judged rightly, earnestly, and at once, so that the work is done forever; for if it is not so done, it must be done again! Let the questions be settled in the form in which they are presented, lest they appear again in shapes more formidable.

THOSE truly great statesmen who have seen that the prosperity of a young nation must be fostered by wise legislation, and prudent protection of her industrial interests may claim the goddess Minerva for their emblem. The patron of domestic manufactures and the arts of the household, she was also the goddess of wisdom and of war defensive, but not aggressive. The wise ancients seem to have penetrated the truth that wisdom finds her true work in fostering the industrial pursuits of home, and even in fighting in their defense, while they are in themselves weapons against foreign aggressors.

SEVERAL years ago, when the political movements of the inhabitants of Belgium were attracting such general attention, the French papers in their comments adopted the English word "meeting" as the only fitting expression for a free popular assemblage of the people. In their own language they could find no equivalent, showing that they had not the reality for which they vainly sought a name. Recently the first public meeting, worthy of the title, has been held in Paris, and the topic discussed—co-operative education—seems remarkably appropriate to the character of the occasion.

REPRESENTATIVE ASHLEY, of Ohio, is not overly popular at home. The Toledo *Blade* publishes a communication giving reasons why Mr. Ashley should not be renominated in the Ohio Tenth District. The writer, who, as the *Blade* testifies, is a sound, hard-working, influential Republican, who has always supported Mr. Ashley, and who will again, if he is again nominated, says:—"I would suggest to his friends if we are to have a Republican member in the next Congress from this district, we must nominate a man who can carry the full strength of his party; and this Mr. Ashley has not done for the last three elections. It does not relieve us from the difficulty to call those Republicans hard names who will not vote for him, for there are hundreds of them in this district who have uniformly voted the Union ticket, and will this fall support Grant, who cannot be persuaded to vote for Ashley. The truth is, those who are posted in the matter are satisfied if he is nominated he will run behind his ticket from 1000 to 1500 votes."

GENERAL GRANT visited Ripley, Ohio, a few days ago, and the *Bee* of that place says that not once did he allude to the fact of his being a candidate for the Presidency, and whenever the subject was mentioned he would invariably so frame his remarks that no one unacquainted would have ever dreamed that he was a candidate for that position. If the country had to depend on the General to tell them that he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party, it would remain in utter ignorance for a long time. The country is not left in any doubt as to who is the Democratic candidate.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, published in the *Official Gazette* of Turin, estimates at no less than 4000 the number of Italian emigrants landed in South American ports between the 1st of January and the 15th of March. A few figures will show the rapidly increasing importance of this movement, which takes place almost exclusively from the port of Genoa. In 1862 the number of emigrants amounted to 3082 persons; in 1863, to 4194; in 1864, to 5435; in 1865, to 5004; in 1866, to 6000; and for 1868 we may estimate a total exceeding 10,000. The returns for 1867 are wanting.

SOUTH CAROLINA RECONSTRUCTION.—The Reconstruction Convention cost South Carolina $110,000, and ex-Governor Orr estimates that the new Legislature will be in session four months, at an expense of $250,000. The job is worth the money.

SPEAKER COLFAX and his family will leave Chicago, August 3, on their proposed Rocky Mountain excursion, and the Springfield *Republican* in announcing the fact, says brass bands are strictly forbidden on the route. Blair doesn't travel in that style.

THE DEMOCRATS of Kentucky will not learn wisdom. In the Ninth District they talk of nominating Hon. John D. Young for Congress, although Congress has just declined to admit him to a seat because of his disloyalty.

COMING ELECTIONS.—Vermont is the first of the Eastern States to hold her election, but Maine is the first in which there will be any contest.

"THE FERRY BOY" has gone up Salt River, and a long way up the stream at that.

A Most Singular and Fatal Presentiment.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of July 9th, says, the strangest case of fatal presentiment we ever heard or read of occurred yesterday, about eight miles from town on the Charlotte pike.

Young Jim Haily, of the Haily family, a boy about sixteen or seventeen years of age, very clever, intelligent and courageous, was working out in a potato patch all day. About three o'clock he came into the house very much disturbed in mind, with a somewhat wild expression of face, and sat in an easy chair in the parlor, and began to rock to and fro curiously. His mother found him in this condition, and anxiously inquired what was the matter. He made no answer, but continued to move backward and forward in the chair.

After a little, the father, who had been in town, returned, and was shocked to see his son in so unaccountable a condition of mind. He became apprehensive that mental disorder had taken hold of him, as it had his own father upon many occasions. After many unavailing attempts to force this young fellow to speak, he lifted him out of the chair and brought him to the verandah. The storm was coming up at that time, and the lightnings played occasionally in the horizon. Suddenly, as young Haily's eye caught one of the far off flashes, he jumped to his feet, and throwing up both hands, exclaimed in a loud voice:—"Father, I am going to die," and rushed away to the potato patch where he had been working, and took his position under a large tree.

The father called for some help, and followed him. Whilst the elder Haily and the hired man were endeavoring to persuade the boy to go back to the house a flash of lightning came which rent the tree from its topmost branch to the roots. One of the limbs struck the young fellow on the head apparently a slight blow. He fell down and never breathed again. It left nothing but a small black mark on the right temple. He was fair, inclining to sallow complexion, but after the fatal stroke a blush suffused his cheek. The expression of his face was that of one in the possession of serene peace and heartfelt joy.

—Somebody asked the late Bishop of Litchfield to quiz him:—"Well, my lord, can you tell me the way to heaven?" He replied, "Nothing easier; you have only to turn to the right and go straight forward."

—A snake charmer in Chicago wasn't charming enough to prevent one of his rattlesnakes from killing him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ A NEW ECSTACY IN STORE FOR those who have never yet inhaled the fragrance of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief; it is as enduring as refreshing; inquire for "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14 6f

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Complete Preparation for the Counting-House.

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. No vacation.

Catalogues furnished on application. 7 14 3*4p

☞ NOTICE.—THE FIREMEN AT THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS take the liberty of informing the public generally that we have demanded an increase of wages which has been refused, therefore decline working until the demand is complied with.

JOHN McCANDLESS, WILLIAM McCLUNG, Committee.

A meeting of the Gas Works Firemen will be held THIS EVENING at Keller Hall, SOUTH Street, below Sixteenth, at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance is requested. By order of the Committee. 1*

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock; clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HURN, 7 16 ths 2t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, 7 13 12t Secretary.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA July 15 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, PETER A. KELLER was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of N. G. Musselman, resigned.

7 15 3t D. FAUST, President.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on demand at their office, No. 309 WALNUT Street. S. ALTER, 7 14 3t* Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 6 9th th 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 7 3 1m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,195,702 92	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	130,000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,108 60	
		$1,957,366 52
Legal tender notes and certificates	$415,475 00	
National bank notes	30,624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	9,729 51	
Premiums	9,923 00	
Due from other banks	413,106 97	
		878,860 48
Expenses and taxes		8,259 24
		$2,844,988 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,391,151 36
Profit and loss	36,334 88
	$2,844,988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 7 7 ths 6t Cashier.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas $1, $1·25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, June 30, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES T. GRISER of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.

S. K. WARRINER, 7 16 ths* No. 26 N. SEVENTH St., Phila.

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

$5000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of city property. S. W. THACKARA & SON, 14 18* No. 244 South THIRD Street.

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,

WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS

Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS,

AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,

SIXTH STREET AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE. 7 14 6mp

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the delicate lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mp

CLOTHING.

VACATION HAS COME!

Hurrah! Boys! here comes vacation!
Joyful time of relaxation!
Time for which we've long been wishing;
Come along and let's go fishing;
Merrily our fees turning
From our weary seats of learning:
All our teachers kindly thanking
For their teaching and their spanking;
Now we'll go and be in clover,
'Till vacation time is over.
Come on, boys! and let's be happy!
Don't be cross, and don't be snappy!

Come, and have some sport, and now, sirs,
If you chance to spoil your trowsers,
If you climb the trees, and tear them;
If, like boys, you rudely wear them;
Only, jolly boys remember
When you come back, in September,
You can buy lots of new ones,
Black or striped, brown or blue ones.

Let every boy, and every boy's paternal parent, be mindful of the fact that there is no such place in town half as good as

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,

For the supply of the male members of the family with masculine raiment for every emergency.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 16 thstu3m

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL

CLOSE THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

ON SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO., No. 1218 CHESNUT Street.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT Street.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, No. 990 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. VAN HARLINGEN, 1003 CHESNUT Street.

BESSON & SON, No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS, No. 912 CHESNUT St.

E. CLINTON & CO., No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

AGNEW & CO., No. 839 CHESNUT Street.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. 7 16 2trp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cuticles, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 5 6 6md

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July Inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BASQUES, PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS.

LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES,
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuthsa4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCK A BACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

3 12 GIRARD ROW.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM

FOR BLACK SILKS.

8-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2·50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [3 6thstu4rp

WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

$10,000 worth of Summer Dress Goods, at the Cheap Store of Eighth Street.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Lawns reduced to close out.
Percales reduced to close out.
Barèges reduced to close out.
Woolen goods reduced to close out.
White Pique reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
White Pique reduced from 37 to 31 cents.
Pique worth 50 cents at 37½ cents.
Pique worth 62 at 50 cents.
Best 50 cent Pique in the city.
Percales worth 37 at 25 cents.
62 cent Alpacas in Pearl, Buff, Steel, and Bismark, at 44 cents, to close out.
Great reduction to close out Plaid Muslins, 25, 31, 37 to 50 cents, cheap.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

No. 153 North EIGHTH Street, 6 22 smth20t ABOVE RACE.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 5 6 6md

FROM TENNESSEE.

Murders, Robberies, and Outrages by the K. K. K.—School Teachers and Bible Reading Proscribed.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of July 9 says: Accounts reach us from Giles, Marshall, Hamilton, and Bedford counties of fresh outrages perpetrated by the Ku-Klux on colored people. The horrors practised by these wretches grow more intensely black every day. They roam through the country and perpetrate their crimes with apparent impunity, and a Satanic determination and disregard of consequences perfectly appalling.

The young scoundrels of the Klan having grown bold of late by reason of the impunity with which many of their orders have been allowed to roam over the country, whipping and robbing, determined to be ahead of every other place in their persecuting spirit and hostile demonstrations on colored men. A short time ago these assassins killed Mink Burks, a colored man, living on Marshall's plantation, three miles from Cornersville. The members of the Klan went round taking arms by force from every colored person who had one; and among the thieving crowd were three who were recognized by one Scott and several other colored men, who had the thieves prosecuted at the county court of Giles county. The Ku-Klux were discharged. There were three of them—Bob Wolver, M. Gordon, and Bob Gordon. Three of the colored men were subsequently threatened with death: the day was named for the deed and the place indicated, and about a dozen others were to be severely whipped. Their names are Crittenden, Stanhope, and Buck, and on yesterday the deed was to be done. They escaped with their lives, and are now in town.

On the 1st of July five armed men appeared before the dwelling-house of James Francis, Commissioner of Registration for Overton county, and, pointing their guns in at the windows, demanded his surrender. On being informed by Mrs. Francis that her husband was not at the house, they proceeded to search the premises, took what arms they could find, and such other articles as they chose to appropriate.

By this time some confederates, who had concealed themselves on the farm, called to them to "come on, they had him." At this the ruffians left taking their booty. A short time after they were gone, Mrs. F. heard two guns fire, and supposing her husband had been shot, she and two neighboring women followed in the direction of the firing. Directly they heard other guns, and in a few minutes twenty or more shots were fired. Continuing to follow the trail she came upon a waste-house in an old field, some mile or more from her house, where she found her husband lying dead. His hands were tied, and he was completely riddled with bullet holes.

On the night of the 15th of June those infamous wretches went into the house of Mr. Lewis Strickally, in Marshal county, and abused him, and we learn their calculations were to serve in a like manner the person of Berryman Scales. Mr. Willis, and also R. Poyster for the sole cause of boarding a teacher at his house. They expressed an intention to hang Mr. Jenkins for his habit of reading the Bible to those of his own race, thereby making them as wise as the white men, as they allege. Mr. Jenkins is the minister in this vicinity and is worthy of protection. He is allowed to preach but once a month. Five hardworking, honest citizens were dragged out of their beds in the night and maltreated in the most shocking manner. While whipping was being done, the cause given for it was that they had voted for Brownlow, and if they did not vote the Conservative ticket next time they would be killed. John Street, one of the officers of Chapel Hill, openly declared that there never had been any peace, and that they only retired awhile to rest and gather force for another rebellion. The son of another squire has been engaged in those night law-breaking and citizen-terrifying expeditions. He had his right arm wounded. Three of the Klan have been wounded, one mortally, but they are busily recruiting, and have an immense amount of guns and revolvers, and they swear they will fight again. There is a regular war here between the whites and blacks.

POLITICAL.

—Don't mix the two Blairs—one belongs to the church, the other don't.

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* nominates General Loan for the United States senate in place of the renegade Henderson.

—General Rosecrans is in Chicago, and washes his hands of the Democratic Convention.

—George Wilkes wants to bet any sum from $5000 up on the election of Grant and Colfax.

—A contemporary bids farewell to Chief Justice Chase, saying he is a pickled Salmon and badly tainted at that.

—The New York correspondent of the Paris *Opinione Nationale* calls Chief Justice Cause "the slipperiest fox in the United States."

—Some one has recalled the pat verse in the *New Gospel of Peace*:—"And now of the Padhees he was called Seymour, because he could Saymore and mane less than any other man livin'."

—It is confidently stated that General John A. Dix, now American Minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who, in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

—Democracy gave Butler to the Republicans. The Republicans discharge the obligation by handing the Blairs over to the Democracy. That is what may be called paying off a debt with compound interest.

—Governor Andrew, three days before his death, said:—"The tendency of the hour is towards Grant; and that is best. Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be right anywhere."

—With Seymour's friends burning negro Orphan Asylums, and Blair's friends dispersing the "State Governments" of the South, we are promised lively times in the event of the election of the Democratic candidates.

—The first act of Frank Blair which brought him before the public, was the writing of a scurrilous article, published in the Washington *Globe*, then edited by his father, of which the late Colonel Fletcher Webster was the subject.

—The Norwich *Bulletin* having read Mr. Belmont's speech, in which he charged the expenses of the war upon the Republican, says that General Forrest ought to have followed in a speech charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers" who were butchered.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Seymour's nomination after his repeated declinations calls to mind Corwin's observation at the nomination of Polk. "After this no one is safe. A man goes to bed a respected citizen, and he rises in the morning and finds himself a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency."

—Daniel S. Dickenson used always to say that he knew when Horatio Seymour most desired to be a candidate for office, by the pertinacity with which he declined it. When Seymour received a complimentary nomination in 1864, and was expected to adhere to his declared purpose not to accept, he disappointed and disgusted the wiser members of the party, and was defeated at the polls, as they knew he would be. The late Dan Richmond was in the lobby of Tweddle Hall at the time, and some one informing him that Seymour was making a speech accepting the nomination, he turned on his heel in anger, saying, "I always knew he was a —— fool, and now he has proved it."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* contains a letter from Atlanta explaining the partial defeat of the Republicans in the Georgia Legislature. It arose out of the aspirations of a few unitted candidates for the United States Senate. The two gentlemen who it was supposed until lately would be elected without opposition, are Foster Blodgett of Augusta, and Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, both true and tried men, and it was only very recently that the combinations of numerous aspirants became known. The difficulty resulted in the election of the clerk and messenger in the House by the Democrats. The Republicans, however, rallied on the election of the other officers and defeated their opponents. The skies are now represented as clear, and the Republicans again united. The election of Senators has not yet transpired.

—Croquet umbrellas are made of white muslin.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap d'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters, all shades.
Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season for Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—Two Boys to strip, and one to count and pack. Apply at Cigar Store, No. &c.

This "adver" struck us as one that would bring any number of applicants, even if it included everybody as well as boys: for who would not be glad of a chance where one would get paid for "stripping" such weather as this? and instead of "two boys wanted to strip," any number of men and boys could be had for that purpose, on the very smallest of wages. The next best thing, however, is to always wear the new thin Summer Clothing sold at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A CHANCE FOR POOR INVALIDS.—A limited number of invalids, who have little or no means of their own, will be received at Eastern Hyselan Home, Florence Heights, N. J., at one half to one-fourth the usual charges. Send stamp for circulars.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as publish'd of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters.
Lots of Duck Sacks
Lots of White Vests.
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests.
All fresh and very nice

☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, *Oak Hall,*
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S

SMOKED SALMON

Offered For Sale this Season.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

GIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 16 5t0th 23

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 tuths1

PATENTED.

PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED

From 1 to 5 inches,

AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

No. 209 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

AND

No. 736 RACE STREET,

7 15 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARRIED.

FIRE—MARTIN.—On the 15th of April, at the residence of the Rev. Andrew Mack, Township, by the Rev. M. H. Burrill, Mr. WILLIAM A. J. FIRE to Miss CORDELIA MARTIN, both of this city.

GOODWIN—LENNARD.—On June 29, 1868, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. FRANK GOODWIN to Miss SUE LENNARD, both of this city.

PEIPHER—HANCOCK.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. George Frear, OLIVER C. PEIPHER to MARTHA B. HANCOCK.

DIED.

COPE.—On the 14th instant, PHILIP COPE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company No 19, and the Soldiers of the War of 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DE GROOT.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. SUSAN DE GROOT, relict of the late Captain James De Groot, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James De Groot, No. 933 S. Eighth street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

EDWARDS.—On the 15th instant, SARAH EDWARDS, wife of the late Thomas Edwards, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1407 Hanover street, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

ENNIS.—On the 14th instant, HARRY SAUNDERS, son of William and Margaret Ennis, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, rear of No. 117 Christian street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to C. C. Cemetery.

JONES.—On the 15th instant, WALTER HENRY, infant son of William R. and Ella M. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No 204 Haines street, Germantown, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LAWS.—On the 14th instant, EDWIN HENRY LAWS, in the 34th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1524 S. Fourth street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McCULLOUGH.—On the 14th instant, MICHAEL, son of Peter and Mary McCullough, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 212 Filbert street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

McDEVITT.—On the 14th instant, JOHN, son of Thomas and Margaret McDevitt, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MACDONALD.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 14th instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Clark, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, DUNCAN MACDONALD, aged 50 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence No. 610 N. Front street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill. (Steckbridge, Conn., Manchester, Mass., and Grand Rapids, Mich., papers please copy.)

MATHEWS.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM E., son of William H. and Sarah Mathews, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 214 South street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

MEYERS.—On the 14th instant ELLEN MEYERS, wife of Martin Meyers, Jr., and daughter of William Seybert, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

A loving and faithful wife is gone,
An affectionate mother and friend.
Forever with Christ not a one,
To rest where pleasures never end.
Then farewell husband, baby dear,
Though absent from you, do not fear,
God will protect and comfort too,
So love one another as I loved you.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband No. 1804 North street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On the 14th instant, KATE LINCOLN, daughter of George W. and Kate Morgan, aged 2 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Jackson street, on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

SCHAFFER.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. GEORGE SCHAFFER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 S. Seventh street, on Sunday the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the Union Cemetery.

SIDNEY.—On the 16th instant, FLORENCE, daughter of J. C. and Emma Sidney, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1509 Girard avenue, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-plated Ware Manufactory—trade established. Address I. S., at this office. 7 16 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,

PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6stuth 24t One door below Third.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SUHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EMIL SUHALK.
CHARLES LESNIG.

Philada., July 1, A. D. 1868. 7 1 tuths

SUMMER RESORTS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL, 1868.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD

Issues Excursion Tickets, at Greatly Reduced Rates, to

NIAGARA FALLS,

Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountain, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, etc.,

COMPRISING

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

Tickets Good until November 1, and Privileged to Lay Over at any Point.

Where routes offer to tourists and pleasure-seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

Guide books, descriptive of the route, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the Company's Office,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

N. VAN HORN,

7 16 thstuth GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 150, Harrisburg P. O
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

HYGEIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN street, New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 2 P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FIRST GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18,

MUSIC UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. SIMON HASSLER. 7 16 3t

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 627 RICHMOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 101 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 15 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philadelphia to Easton, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1874, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 2 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 23 6p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

Have just finished a large variety

OF

SILVER ARTICLES,

Especially Suitable for

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

All of entirely new and beautiful designs.

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

1 8tuths] PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

1 6 3rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
2 8tuthsp Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Morley remarks of Edmund Burke:—

We hear him in conversation at the Club, with Johnson and Goldsmith, and Reynolds and Windham, winding into this subject like a serpent, as Goldsmith said of him; bidding some too grave and anxious gentleman to "live pleasant;" fascinating the great hearted Johnson with "his knowledge, his genius, his diffusive affluence of conversation," and making him cry: "Sir, that fellow calls forth all my powers." We see him in the House of Commons, in his tight brown coat, with his spectacles and a little bob wig with curls, beginning his oration with folded arms, and an air of humility, and gradually rising to thunderous denunciations of the noble lord in the blue ribbon; or later on, of those vain, petulant upstarts in a neighboring country, who were wickedly proscribing the sacred ministers of religion, persecuting their virtuous and innocent sovereign, and covering with humiliation the august daughter of the Cæsars. We may follow him from the heat and violence of the House, where drunken lordlings and squireens derided the greatest man of their time, down to the calm shades of Beaconsfield, where he would with his own hands give food to a starving beggar, or medicine to a peasant sick of the ague; where he would talk of the weather, the turnips, and the hay, with the team men and the farm's bailiffs; and where, in the evening stillness, he would pace the walk under the trees and reflect on the state of Europe and the distractions of his country. While Fox was squandering tens of thousands at the gaming table, we may watch Burke supporting Barry for several years at Rome; anxiously pressing his last half guinea upon the friendless Emin; rescuing Crabbe, though a perfect stranger to him, from a debtor's prison, and maintaining him in his own house until a provision was found for him; and on every occasion ready to extend not only sympathy, but a share of his slender purse, wherever he found penniless genius or worth. And, finally, we may look with tragic emotions on the pathos of that crowning scene which left the remnant of the nobleman's days so desolate and void.

Theatres at Salt Lake City.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, from Salt Lake City, says:—

It is easy to say much about the general appearance of Salt Lake City, her theatre, temple, tabernacle, plan of irrigation, regular streets, spacious yards, sulphur springs, lofty mountains, healthy climate, and shady walks, but difficult to do so and not fall in the style and manner of scores of others. The tabernacle not yet being completed, the theatre is really the distinguishing architectural structure, especially the inside of it. It was built and belongs to President Brigham Young. In size, commodious arrangements, and artistic decorations, it has but one superior—except it be in San Francisco—in the United States, and that one is Niblo's Garden, in New York. It is larger than the Olympic, and more tastefully finished than Wallack's. It is superior in every respect to either the noted Royal Theatre in Edinburgh, or the Oxford in London, and compares favorably with Drury Lane. The outside of the building begins to show signs of decay, and is greatly in need of several good coats of paint to give it an outward appearance the interior so justly warrants. On Wednesday evening I witnessed Augustine Daly's great play *Under the Gaslight*. I had seen the same play in several of our best American theatres, but never with equal effect in which it was brought out here. The scenery was beautiful, and was painted expressly for this theatre by a Mormon artist. It comprised the Hudson river and views of the New York harbor by starlight, the sea-shore at Long Branch at sunset, and the tombs, Baxter street, and Fifth avenue by moonlight. The lights and shades of life in New York, its poverty, its vice and crime, its riches, its pride, its virtue, its outcasts, and the whole line of devilry connected with the so-called fashionable religious society in Gotham, were vividly and truthfully delineated. I procured a front seat, price $1, in the first tier or dress circle, that I might have a better opportunity to sketch the audience. Notwithstanding the great size of the house and the busy season of the year, every seat was occupied. Below and in front of me, in what is known as the parquette, sat the thirty-five marriageable daughters of Brigham Young. On an opposite side of the aisle were three long seats appropriated to his wives; only twelve were pointed out to me as being present. At the end of these seats, near a register, and about half-way between the wives and marriageable daughters was the cushioned-backed rocking-chair belonging to President Young. The President being on a visit to portions of his family in different parts of the territory, the chair, of course, was unoccupied. The daughters were, apparently, all of about the same ages—sixteen to twenty. They wore white straw ribbons over their heads—the Spring style for bonnets in Salt Lake—white sacks trimmed in many fantastic colors, white kid gloves, red scarfs, and white dresses. They ogled the audience through their silver-tipped opera glasses, listened to the play occasionally as if the theatre was part of the routine of their monotonous life, and met the curious gaze of the assembled multitude between the acts with becoming dignity. The twelve wives were dressed in what is known in the States as a travelling costume. The bonnets were black or dark brown, trimmed with bead bugles, or whatever they are called, and the dresses were of black merino, or something it resembles. The whole audience was tastefully attired and extremely quiet and respectable in appearance. That part of the play representing the life among the lowly of New York, seemed to excite the utmost interest from all present. It is a phase of life unknown in Salt Lake. But few here are extremely rich, while none are distressingly poor. There is considerable complaint on the side of hard times and scarcity of money. The Indian troubles are keeping back their overland immigration to Nevada and California, which has been the great support to Salt Lake in years gone by forever. Brigham's railroad contract is expected to make money plenty, and times lively for the next six months at least. By another season the railroad will either be completed to this place or thirty miles North, and from thenceforth Salt Lake City will take its place as one of the most fashionable and agreeable watering-places and summer resorts on the American continent. The wealthy denizens of the metropolitan cities along the Atlantic will find here not only the life-giving mountain air, but also all the intellectual advantages and enjoyments they left behind. They will find all the romance of a mountain retreat, combined with the comforts of refined city society. I only hope that this fair city, whether it continues to prosper under Mormon or Gentile rule, may be as well governed, may have as few disreputable inhabitants, and may be as peaceable and happy as it is to-day.

The Abyssinian Spoil.

The robes, crowns, and other articles, the property of the late King of Abyssinia, forwarded as a present from the British army to the Queen, are on private view in London. They are displayed in a large case specially constructed for their exhibition. The first article which attracts the eye is the blue silk robe which bears traces of having been much worn. It is ornamented with a large number of funnel-shaped steel ornaments, attached to short thin chains, which must have jingled as his Majesty walked.

On the front of the robe is a large breastplate of silver, covered with gold filagree work, and ornamented originally with nine precious stones. One stone only is missing. At the back of this robe is a hood, from which point depends a bunch of the funnel ornaments. The crown worn with this robe is very much faded in color. It resembles a common smoking cap in shape, and has a tassel composed of steel chains with funnel drops at the ends. A more tawdry crown is the one said to have been worn on state occasions. This is a good copy of a European crown. The colors are bright; but the effect is spoiled by a long gold tassel. There are precious stones roughly set on the gold band which encircles the forehead.

The Indian damask robe is a very magnificent article. The garment is curiously made and finely wrought in gold thread. A small red flower is worked in, and the "basting" threads have not been taken off, evidently proving that very pressing state matters interfered with the due completion of the garment. This is the robe which was intended as a present for our Queen. The slippers have several layers of silver soles, and are richly ornamented with filagree work. One precious stone is set on the instep of each, and the toes are turned over. There are three seals also—one, the State seal, is silver gilt, with a pebble handle; the other two seals are made of silver.

Foreign Notes.

—The Widow of John Leech, the artist, died recently, and the pension paid her on account of her husband's services to art has been continued to his children.

—The Nikolaieff *Courier* announces that the harbor of Sebastopol will probably be completely free from obstruction by the end of next year. On the 8th of May the hull of the Sviatoslav was raised from the bottom, and the remains of the other submerged vessels, the Czesm, the Maria, and the Rotislav, will, it is expected, be recovered in the course of the summer. As several of these vessels are sunk at great depths, the *Courier* believes the harbor will be opened for navigation some months before the final diving operations are completed.

—The intended sale of the Chateau Lafitte vineyards has set people gossipping on wine, and the following facts are related in contradiction of the proverb that wine improves by keeping. M. D. St. Arnaud states that he was on a visit in 1834 to the Chateau Lafitte, when claret of 1798, a vintage held in high repute during the Directory, and which was drank as late as 1830, was put on the table. Its flavor was almost gone, and the wine was pronounced worthless. A specimen of the famous comet year, 1811, was declared to be degenerated, but still was drinkable. The wine *par excellence* which was pronounced perfect, was some of 1819, which had been ten years in wood and five years in bottle; therefore in 1834 it was fifteen years old. This, it appears, is the precise age at which superior claret should be drank.

—Letters which have reached Paris from Munich contain brilliant accounts of the great musical solemnity of the year, namely, the first representation of Wagner's "Maitre Chanteurs de Nuremberg." The orchestra was under the direction of Von Bulow, son-in-law of Liszt, the latter great master being one of Richard Wagner's earliest friends. The artists were all Germans, belonging to the opera houses of Berlin, Vienna, Augsburg, and Darmstadt. The King, who occupied the royal box, sat on the right of Wagner, who is a man fifty-five years of age, and who was remarkably indifferent to the applause of the multitude; but so continued and enthusiastic were the calls for the author, that Richard Wagner was compelled to appear in front of the box and receive the ovation of the audience. The King is described as an extremely handsome young man, who, in spite of the example of his grandfather, leads a very quiet life, and is, as you are aware, entirely absorbed by art, but by no means given to the society of its feminine interpreters. It would appear that some of the scenes of the new opera are comical in the extreme, and the music itself is strangely imbued with the *vis comica*, and excited the hilarity of the grave German audience.

The Servian Conspiracy.

The Servian conspiracy seems to have originated with a society called "Serbska Omladina," or "Young Servia." It is composed of young men, principally students, and is spread over the whole country. It has many members in foreign countries. It is a specialty of the association that it never holds meetings except in the vacation time—that is to say, between July and September. Servia has no university of its own, but the Servian youth are sent for the most part, at the expense of the State, to foreign universities in France, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland. These young Servians form committees in each university under different names. Those who study in Vienna for example, have a committee called Zora, or Aurora. Their objects are partly recreative, scientific, and literary. They publish every year an almanac, containing original patriotic tales and scientific articles on subjects which were the objects of study in the various committees. The Omladina is the name of the association formed by the entire body of students, when they return to Servia for the vacation. It is a kind of student congress which meets in Belgrade, with the consent and under the surveillance of the authorities. The different committees give an account of the labors of the past year, and agree as to the work of the next year; and the resolutions adopted are adhered to with scrupulous exactness. The last meeting of the Omladina was presided over by M. Gruic, an ex-Servian Minister; and was dissolved by the Government on account of the tumultuous nature of the proceedings. These young men are animated with what they deem grand Servian ideas; and they were not very favorable to Prince Michael, whose sole merit in their eyes was that he had freed the country of Turkish garrisons. According to the *Italian Correspondence* it is not Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, but his son Peter, who has been at the head of the conspiracy. It is stated in a letter addressed from Semlin to the *North East Correspondence* that Mazailo, a Captain of engineers, and the immediate author of the attack on Prince Michael's life, was shot on the 19th in the fortress of Belgrade.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.
2 25tf

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each bill of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 326 S. Delaware Avenue.
Philadelphia.
3 21

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; Scranton at 4:05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North wales for Sumneytown.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4:10 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 11:50 Noon, 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:50 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:50 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.
5:10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:25 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:45 A. M., Oxford, 11:45 A. M., and Kennett, 1 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25tf GEO. F. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
[7 22]

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN KINGMAN, Superintendent.
2 27

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine Grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

PUTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M.

Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:50 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:00 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:46 A. M., and 12:36 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fares.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Train leaves Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 10:00 A. M.
Fast Line..... 12:00 M.
Erie Express..... 12:00 M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 2, 5, and 4..... 1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:10 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:50 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 11:30 P. M.
Accommodation..... 11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 7:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:20 P. M.
Erie Express..... 5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3..... 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express..... 5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limits its responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

FOR NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 8 A. M., 5:10 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 112 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DEATH IN AN ATTIC.

Rum at its Work—A Furious Row Between a Drunken Married Couple—The Woman Dies from Blows or Rum.

This morning a report was in circulation to the effect that another deed of blood had been committed in the very centre of the city. The locality designated was a small court running from Penn street, above Shippen. To this spot our reporter repaired, and there witnessed a scene which will not soon be forgotten. Up the narrow and filthy alley which leads to the court we proceeded, and found that the alleged crime had been committed in the fourth-story of a building swarming with people. All the surroundings of the place were of the most disgusting character. But the interior surpassed the exterior in this respect. Proceeding to the fourth floor, we found a small attic room, not more than twelve or fifteen feet square, in which had resided one Henry Harding, alias McQuade, and his family, consisting of his wife, a daughter about twenty-years of age, and a son of sixteen. The room was tenanted by a corpse alone, which lay stretched upon a mattress thrown upon the floor. A table and a chair were the only remaining articles of furniture, save a pile of rubbish heaped in one corner. Filth and squalor and misery were so indelibly stamped upon everything that we shuddered as we looked. The corpse was not exempt from their impress. About a portion of the body was wrapped a piece of filthy carpet, and over the whole was thrown a sheet of almost indescribable nastiness. And there lay the mortal remains of a woman, scarred, and battered, and livid from harsh, unfeeling blows.

The story of this miserable woman's death runs thus:—She had picked up a living by peddling apples on the streets, her son making his way through the world by selling newspapers and blacking boots. The head of the family was a man of a philosophical turn of mind, who eschewed manual labor, and was much addicted to whisky. Work he did not, and work he would not, when its avoidance was possible. Drink he did and drink he would whenever the fiery stimulant was to be obtained. For drunken and disorderly conduct according to one report, and for threatening the life of his wife according to another version, McQuade had been a tenant of Moyamensing twice within a recent period. Yesterday he was set at liberty, and the first thing he did was to drown his senses and stultify his soul in whisky. Then, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he sought refuge in the attic den on the Penn street court. He was not ill-mated, for he found his wife deep in her cups, and soon high words arose and then came blows, and then a wild, plaintive cry of "murder!" The rabble in the rooms and court below heard the cry and hastened up the creaking stairway. When they entered, they found Mrs. McQuade on her back upon the floor, and over her prostrate form crouched her infuriated husband, with one knee upon her chest to quiet her exertions. The man's blows were falling thick and fast, and his work was almost done. A policeman soon reached the spot and took him into custody. When he returned the woman had breathed her last.

Such is the general purport of the story, as we gather up the details here and there. The precise facts will be developed at the Coroner's investigation. The prisoner was given a hearing by Alderman Tittermary, and was by him fully committed to await developments.

About 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's Surgeon, made a post mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. McQuade. It was then discovered that liquor had made frightful ravages upon her body, sufficient of themselves to result in death. Although the injuries inflicted by the husband were of a serious character, it is possible that the woman's death was not in consequence of them, but the direct result of a too frequent resort to the bowl. Whether this be true or not, rum was at the bottom of it, and has added one more wretched creature to the army of its victims.

THE WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.—The thermometer to-day started in the nineties, and at 11 o'clock had reached 95, and was still on the rise. From present indications to day promises to be warmer than any previous day this season. The effect of the intense heat upon pedestrians is terrible, scarcely an hour passing without the death of some one being reported. The railway companies are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining horses enough to draw their cars. Every railway stable in the city contains twenty and upwards of animals that are suffering from the weather. As before stated, every hour brings in tidings of the death of some pedestrian. In addition to the long list of deaths yesterday, last night, and this morning, recorded on our inside pages, we have the following:—

Margaret Miller, aged fifty-seven, residing in Sixteenth street, below Market, died at 11 o'clock, last night.

An unknown man was picked up at the eastern end of the Chesnut Street Bridge and taken to the Alms-house, where he expired.

Two unknown men died this morning at the Episcopal Hospital.

John Quincy Adams, living at No. 318 Girard avenue, expired this morning.

Adam Schak, a street cleaner, went home, to Swanson and Mead streets, last evening, in his usual health, and retired to bed. He was shortly afterwards found dead.

A Mr. Heins was found at Crown and Race streets, at a late hour last night, and was taken to the Sixth Ward Station, where he expired.

Alexander Killian, residing at Meeting-house lane and Stone pike, in West Philadelphia, became over-heated, and died.

An unknown Englishman fell at Thirty-third and Market streets. A wagon was provided, in which he was deposited. The vehicle started for the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had hardly gone a square when another unknown man was seen laying on a lot. He was also taken into the wagon, but expired before reaching the institution. The other will not live.

Henry Chase (colored) while working in a building at Thirty-first and Baltimore avenue, fell to the ground. He was conveyed to his residence, Fortieth and Locust streets, and is in a fair way of recovery.

Mr. Gross, a young man twenty years of age, one of the bar-tenders of the Continental Hotel, was taken ill from the effects of the heat this morning and died in half an hour.

Michael Gamber, residing in Hope street, below Dauphin, died this morning from sunstroke.

James Glenn, a newspaper carrier, was sunstruck this morning at Sixth and Fitzwater streets. He was taken to his home, No. 5 Rinder's place.

Otto Shawn, aged thirty years, residing at No. 1306 N. Front street, died this morning.

DEATH OF ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MAN.—At twenty minutes after 6 o'clock this morning, Charles B. Pottinger, E-q., an Alderman of the Second Ward, died at his residence on Christian street, below Third, after a short illness. The deceased for a number of years was identified with the Philadelphia press as a writer and reporter. He was born about the year 1826 in the eastern part of Maryland, where he lived until he reached his majority, when he entered the United States Navy, and occupied the position of Surgeon's Steward for several years. He then came to this city and began to study for the ministry. After prosecuting his studies for a few years he left College and started a drug store. This he kept for a long time, but believing that he was best suited for the newspaper profession, he connected himself with several of the then city dailies as a writer of puffs for business houses. He then became a reporter, and for several years was connected with the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Daily News*. Not relishing the irregularity attending the life of a "local," he secured a position in the clothing establishment of Granville Stokes, and while engaged there wrote for several of the papers. On the retirement of Mr. Stokes from business, the deceased announced himself as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Ward was Democratic, secured an election. This position he still held at the time of his death. He was well known throughout the city, and was highly esteemed for his amiability of character.

ATLANTIC CITY is cool and balmy, while Philadelphia is almost burning with heat. Atlantic City has a refreshing, invigorating breeze and the mercury at 70, while Philadelphia has hardly a whiff of pure air, and the thermometer ranging up among the nineties. No wonder then that there should be such a heavy exodus of humanity to the city by the sea, where cool air, enjoyable baths in the surf, pleasureable occupations without heat, and a pleasant respite from arduous duties can be had. There is some new feature of entertainment for guests at that place every day, and we should not forget to mention that a grand hop and promenade concert is to take place at the United States Hotel next Saturday evening. It will be a grand affair.

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—At noon to-day a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held in District Court, No. 1, to take action with reference to the death of John F. McDevitt, Esq. Judge William S. Pierce was called to the chair, on taking which he made a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

Thomas R. Elcock, Esq., delivered a short address, in which he alluded to the past career of the deceased, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is with sincere sorrow, we meet to condole upon the death of our professional brother, John F. McDevitt, Esq., who so early in life has been removed from us.

Resolved, That his professional career, although short, has been characterized by such a spirit of honor, integrity, ability, and energy as gave promise of a future of distinction as a learned lawyer and an honored citizen.

Resolved, That we will ever hold his memory dear as one whom we loved for these high qualities as well as for his bright example of Christian morality.

Resolved, That we offer to his family our deep sympathy in their said affliction, and that a committee, to which shall be added the officers of this meeting, be appointed to convey to them our sentiments.

Pierce Archer, Esq., Charles W. Brooke, Esq., T. Bradford Bright, Esq., James R. Boosa, Esq., Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and others united in paying their tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE FIREMEN OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS—THEY STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—Unless some remedy is rapidly applied, our citizens will find that things are coming to an unlucky standpoint at the Philadelphia Gas Works. The trouble is this:—There are employed at these works 600 firemen. They have been receiving $2 15 each a day. They think this insufficient, and have all struck for higher wages, demanding an increase of 25 per cent. This peremptory demand has met with an equally peremptory refusal, and the result is that no gas has been manufactured at these works since yesterday morning. The probability is that, unless the demand is acceded to, the city will be without any light in less than three days. Our citizens will wish then that a slice of the hot sun could be shaved off to illume the city in the night time. As there is no probability of this being done, and no developments yet as to concession on the part of the Trustees of the Gas Works or the employers there, we may confidently expect to go to bed with candles in less than forty-eight hours. The strikers have published a call for a meeting to be held to-night at Kater Hall, at Sixteenth and South streets, to take action upon the sad state of affairs.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to day,

"It is a matter of public notoriety that the Treasury Department under Mr. McCulloch has, from the beginning of his administration, contributed largely to foster the speculative element in the Gold Room by its peculiar method of dealing with its surplus coin. Instead of supplying the wants of the mercantile community for the payment of customs duties by public sales of its surplus gold it has led the market secretly through brokers, who have been paid an eighth of one per cent. commission for performing the business which the Department should have done for itself. The result is in the city. The aggregate amount of these commissions is enormous, and never was the public money more extravagantly spent than in the sums which were paid to Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co. and McGinnis Brothers & Smith, the government brokers. We perceive that by the new Funding bill which passed the senate yesterday the Treasury is prohibited from paying commissions for the sale of gold, but this step towards reform comes rather late in the day, and it is doubtful whether the bill in question will become a law. A special act should therefore be passed compelling the Treasury to sell its own gold through its own officials, free of all expense, and also abolishing giving notice to the public of the sales in question. Gold has been twice below 138 since the termination of the war, and yet it has to-day sold at 14 ¾, so that it cannot be said the Treasury has done anything to appreciate the value of the currency during the intervening years, notwithstanding all the resources at his command. The case was very different in England during and after the Napoleonic wars, where such an organization as the Gold Room would not have been allowed an existence. Here it is an incubus on honest industry, and we therefore call upon Congress to pass a heavy tax upon all sales of gold not intending for the payment of customs duties, and if the tax is fixed at fifty dollars on every ten thousand dollars in gold it will not be too high. The gold speculators are the most useless of all the non-producing class, and as their business is opposed to the interests of the people by disturbing the natural course of the premium, the more heavily it is taxed within the limits in which the tax can be collected the better. The erratic policy of Congress in dealing with the finances has been productive of a good deal of harm by weakening confidence in the value of our securities both at home and abroad, and this has given the gold speculators a lever to work with, of which they have made the best possible use. If we contrast the financial history of England after the battle of Waterloo with that of our own country after the capture of Richmond, we find the contrast the reverse of flattering to Congress and the Treasury Department. No wonder that a few foreign bankers and others are enabled to control the gold premium to a great extent when the Government policy is such as it has been since the suspension of specie payments; but the time has come when the public credit should stand high and gold should decline. The first duty of Congress now is to tax the operations of the speculators heavily, and this would at least have the good effect of increasing the public revenue. The announcement made in the Senate on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, that after meeting immediate demands the amount of coin actually owned by the Government would only be about thirty-seven millions, strengthened the market for gold to-day, and the fluctuations were from 141¾ to 142¾, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment at 142¾, following which the bids were ⅛ per cent. below the price. Loans were made at 2@6 per cent for carrying and 'flat.' The gross clearings aggregated $54,392,000 the gold balances $1,618,075, and the currency balances $2,314,294. The shipment of specie by the steamer China was $503,000."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

Erie shares have attracted the chief attention of operators to-day, selling at 67½@68¾, closing at 68. The street is full of rumors about this property. It is understood that Mr. Drew has or will resign from the treasureship, and be succeeded by Mr. Jay Gould. It is also stated that Mr. Drew has a complete personal release from all obligations connected with the recent suits. In regard to the recent issue of new stock it is also asserted that much if not all of it has been re-converted into bonds of the Erie Company. The Board of Directors has been partially changed, and now includes Messrs. John Steward and James H. Barker (in place of D. S. Gregory and Mr. Drew)—names which are ample guarantees of honest administration. It is evident that some important changes have been made in the affairs of the Company—changes which do not promise to damage its value as an investment or as a speculation. The transfer books reopened to-day, and the principal business done has been to compare old certificates by brokers."

From Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co's Cotton Circular,

"In this market we have had a fair business for domestic consumption during the early part of the week under review; towards the close, however, buyers were less eager and holders more desirous of making sales. The advance of last week has been partially lost, and we close dull, with a quiet feeling, at the annexed quotations. The sales for the week have amounted to 9600 bales, about equally divided between spinners and speculators. Nothing has been done for export. Some further considerable sales have been made for December delivery at 24c. for Middling Upland.

"The clearances have been for Liverpool, per steamers Manhattan, 546; Denmark, 9; City of Baltimore, 334—total, 779. To Havre, steamer Pereire, 10; Bremen, steamer Deutschland, 111. The only freight engagements announced are for Liverpool to extent of 192 bales.

"The Southern markets were higher and active for the season in the early part of the week, but then became tame, and closed at a decline, with little or nothing doing.

"The receipts for the week, 3000 bails, of which more than half was at Savannah. Last year, during the corresponding week, we received 6000, and the year before, 9000. We have added to our total receipts 1600 for corrections at New Orleans. We shall probably have to add a similar quantity for corrections at Mobile. The additions have been caused by samples, picking, etc. for the season.

"Exports for the week to Great Britain, 2800 bales. To France and other foreign ports, nil. There is now very little cotton on shipboard here, or at the Southern ports, for foreign markets.

"We continue to receive from all sections of the cotton region very favorable reports as to the condition and prospects of the growing crop. The weather has been all that could be desired."

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS,
July 16, 1868.
The Trustees of the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS would respectfully call upon the citizens to be economical in the use of GAS, as the Employes of these Works struck for higher wages last night. They had a meeting at 5 o'clock, and quit work at 9 to the number of five hundred, and they will not let those men work that want to work. The Trustees cannot give them the increase that they ask, which is twenty-five per cent., without considerably increasing the price of Gas, a measure which the Trustees do not feel warranted in doing.
7 16 3t
THOS. R. BROWN, Engineer.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-bodied men, to work at the Philadelphia Gas Works. Apply at the office, TWENTY-THIRD and MARKET Streets.
Steady employment will be guaranteed.
7 16 3t THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Finances—Amendments to the Funding Bill.

Butler's Investigating Committee—Radical State Delegations from the South.

Deacon Andrews, the Kingston Murderer, Implicated in Another Tragedy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Ways and Means Committee discussed Sherman's Funding bill at its meeting to-day, and agreed to report it with amendments. They restored the third section, struck out by the Senate, providing for the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, and vice versa, at the option of the holder. This is the chief amendment by the Committee to the bill.

The Mississippi Delegation

of radicals had another hearing to-day before the Reconstruction Committee, but no definite action was taken.

Butler's Investigating Committee

having finished up its labors will soon ask to be discharged by the House from the further consideration of the subject. Butler himself was anxious to pursue the investigation through the recess, but a majority of the Committee were of the opinion that nothing was to be gained by it.

Deacon Andrews Implicated in Another Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—The neighborhood of Kingston, where Deacon Andrews murdered and robbed old Cornelius Holmes some weeks since, has now another sensation over what is alleged and very generally believed to be another crime of a murderous character committed by the same highly respected Deacon. According to the stories which are so generally credited, it appears that some few years since Deacon Andrews boarded several mill operatives in his house. One of them disappeared suddenly, and nothing has ever been heard of him since.

All of his effects, such as clothing etc, were left behind and there were no circumstances whatever to give color to the belief that his absence was voluntary. There were no suspicions of foul play at the time, however, and by common consent, or perhaps in the absence of any associations to the contrary, it became the general belief that the Mill operative had left that section suddenly, for some reason best known to himself. Deacon Andrews, as the story goes, took possession of the effects of the deceased, and appropriated them to his use.

Nothing was thought of this, and probably never would have been, if some parties, a few days since, had not found buried in the immediate neighborhood of where Holmes was murdered a human skeleton corresponding in size to that which would have been the remnant at this time of the body of the missing mill operative. These developments furnish ground for the theory that the man was murdered by Andrews, and that having concealed his crime so long and successfully, he indulged in the vain fancy that he could dispose of Holmes in the same secluded spot, and thus, according to Holmes' will, become the heir of his large property. Whether or not there will anything tangible come out of this Skelton discovery will be discovered at the trial in October, but it will certainly add greatly to the interest of this remarkable case, and probably lead many to believe that Andrews is really guilty of double murder.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 16—Afternoon.—The weather is fine. U. S. 5-20s, 72¼@72¾; Erie, 43¾; Illinois Central, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—Afternoon.—Cotton easier. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 36s, 9d. Cheese quiet and steady. Bacon quiet.

LONDON, July 16—Afternoon.—Sugar quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, July 16—Afternoon.—Petroleum, 51 francs.

The North River Accident.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is now ascertained that only two persons were drowned by the accident on the North river.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—The morning session of this Court was occupied with the case of John H. Kennedy, who was charged with committing an assault and battery on Mr. C. Kennedy his brother, and with assault with intent to kill.

William C. Kennedy testified that on the 4th of June last, in the afternoon, he called on his brother, with whom he had previously been on friendly terms, and after a little conversation made a violent assault upon him, and struck him in the neck. Witness did not know what injury he had received until it was pointed out by a friend who had been waiting for him outside. He then found he was cut in the neck, and through his clothing.

On cross-examination witness said that he formerly owned the store; that his brother had been taken into business with him; that the money he bought the store out with was borrowed from his mother; that he had never been ordered out of the store or told not to come back again; and that he did not make the first assault on his brother.

C. D. Newkerk testified that he was the person who accompanied Mr. Kennedy to his brother John's store; stayed outside; saw William C. Kennedy leaving the store; blood was streaming from his throat; went to a drug store with him.

Cross-examined—The blade of the knife was about four inches long.

On the part of the defense the counsel stated that the wounds were inflicted by defendant in self defense; that the quarrel was commenced by William C. Kennedy; that John H. Kennedy was throttled and held back across the counter and that he struck at his brother with a knife, which was lying on the counter, and did not know for from his position he could not see, when he struck.

Mrs. Kennedy, the mother of the parties, testified that her son William had behaved very badly; that she had ordered him from her house; had told him not to cross her door again; that William's feeling towards the family was very bad; that the store was never the property of William, and he had not been in it for two years; that his son John was in charge of the store; that she saw John's throat after the occurrence, and it was very much bruised.

Miss Aarons, who resides two doors from Kennedy's house, did not see the occurrence, but saw John Kennedy just after. His neck was very much scratched, blood was oozing from his nose, and his face was black and blue. Had known him eight years and always found him a perfect gentleman.

Mrs. Aarons testified substantially the same

A number of witnesses were examined as to character, for peace and good conduct, of John W. Kennedy. Without exception they all concurred in saying his character was unimpeachable.

The case was on at this time when the knife was a small knife, with which shoe-strings were cut in the store—a pen-knife. On trial.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the law of the United States relating to customs, navigation, and commerce over Alaska, to establish a collection district, and for other purposes.

Mr. Chandler remarked that this was a matter of absolute necessity, and should go to the House without delay, and the bill was taken up.

The Committee recommended to strike out the fifth section, which provides for the establishment of six ports of delivery, with surveyors to receive salaries not exceeding $3000 each. Agreed to.

The Committee also recommended to strike out the seventh section, which forbids the sailing of any foreign animal by parties unprovided with a license granted by the President, and reported a substitute therefor, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall have power to prescribe such regulations as he may deem proper for the preservation of the fur bearing animals from indiscriminate destruction.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) moved to amend by adding a proviso that no special privileges shall be granted under this authority, which, after discussion was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was also agreed to.

The recommendation of the committee to strike out the tenth section, providing for the establishment of bonded warehouses, and to reduce the amount appropriated by the eleventh section for carrying the act into effect from $100,000 to $25,000 and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported the joint resolution to amend the 14th section of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act for the collection of Revenue and for other purposes."

It extends its operations until the 1st of January, 1869.

Mr. Sherman explained that it extends the time for the collection of the direct tax on the late insurrectionary States until January 1, 1869.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill for the registration or enrollment of foreign built vessels.

Mr. Thayer (Neb.) called up the bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, but

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) asked that it might lie over for the purpose of making some inquiry.

Mr. Thayer acquiesced, and it was laid over.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) moved to lay aside unfinished business and take up the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, saying both Republicans and Democrats were pledged to the relief of naturalized citizens in foreign prisons.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) urged that the regular business should first be attended to. And Mr. Conness' motion was rejected—21 to 23.

Unfinished Business—The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to issue a register to the British ship Highland Mary, owned in Egg Harbor, New York. Passed.

The House then resumed the Missouri contested election case of Switzler against Anderson.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) concluded the argument which he had commenced yesterday, against the report of the Committee on Elections which declares the contestant entitled to his seat.

The drift of Mr. Benjamin's argument was directed against the loyalty of the contestant, who had been an editor of a paper in Missouri in which articles were published preceding and during the Rebellion some of which Mr. Benjamin had read as proof of the contestant's disloyalty.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved that the question be referred back to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into the loyalty or disloyalty of the contestant.

Mr. Switzler the contestant, addressed the House, claiming that he had never been disloyal, admitting that he had never been an abolitionist, and throwing back the charge upon his opponent, who had also been a newspaper editor, and a mighty poor one at that, he added, and from some of whose editorials he quoted.

MEXICO.

The Mineral Wealth of the Republic—Present Condition of the Mines.

Kane O'Donnell, writing to the New York *Tribune* from Mexico city, under date of June 17 says:—

Mines the country has—commerce it has not; and the former go to make the only coin practicable to be staked for winding the latter. The sole great industry and riches of the country are mineral.

Some years ago the single Rosario mine yielded almost twice the value of metal now produced by the whole of the companies working, which is doubtless not more than $200,000 per month. That much more can be made out of these mines, and the mineral region round about them, both as to digging and reducing, is demonstrable. Ores which it does not now pay to reduce, could be made to give a saving profit, if only the 24 per cent. of fetters were taken off the miner. Possibly it would profit to extract the 15 grains of gold which go to the mark in an occasional yield of these mines. Ninety-six grains per carga, or 300 pounds of metal, is the highest yield known here, but in Guanajuato a rate even less than this is now profitably extracted, it appears, on account of the clearness of the metal. The reduction of taxes is absolutely necessary to any fuller reduction of metals. Humboldt, in 1803, said there were nearly 500 mineral districts in Mexico wherein are about 3000 mines. With slight exceptions no new districts have been worked since his time. The comparative products of different districts have varied from time to time, some having become rich and others poor, so that the inference is fair that there are very many districts unexplored. Chihuahua has five hundred places of precious metal which want nothing but workers. Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, are even said to be superior to the rest of the Republic in mineral respects, the rich States of Guanajuato, San Luis, and Zacatecas included; but miners and mining capital are wanting. In Chiapas are rich districts of gold and silver, iron and lead, and it signifies much to add salt, one of the most essential ingredients of the reduction process. Nuevo Leon has silver, iron, copper, and lead. Guerrero has a store of iron and copper, and its Zacatula region has been pronounced as good as the Chili copper fields. Ten years ago placers of gold were found there, and some were lately reported there; but, singularly enough, there are few or no mining operations in the State. Jalisco has gold, silver, copper, and iron. Michoacan boasts of silver and copper, iron, lead, and sulphur; but until lately, when an English company made a trial of its mixed silver and copper mines, little has been done to extract these natural treasures. In the State of Mexico are about a score of mining districts, not all at present worked. Oaxaca has discovered gold and mints silver, and is altogether doing ten per cent. better in these respects than ten years ago, when her silver was a handful, and her gold a mere notion. Puebla has silver, gold, and copper, and in 1861 had five mining haciendas in operation. Lower California has gold and silver; Tamaulipas and Puebla have coal beside. In the *Mineral del Rosario* of Mazatlan, in Sinaloa, are mines of gold, silver, platina, copper and lead; but silver is the only ore worked to any extent. The entire coinage of the Republic in the rich year of 1856, was $19,204,804; but that of the past year up to date fails to go beyond this amount, notwithstanding that Oaxaca has been added to the list of mints, and that additional districts have been worked. No one at all believes that the silver riches of Mexico are in in danger of giving out. War and taxation accumulated have had, however, an effect at last. There is nothing so patent as the mineral wealth of Mexico, but it is a sum which must be worked out.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton dull at 31½@32c. Flour dull at 5@10 cents decline; 7000 bbls sold; State $4 40@9 25; Ohio, $8 25@12 65; Western $4 40@9 90; Southern $8 65@9 90; California, $10@12 00. Wheat quiet and 1@2 cents lower. Corn easier, 21,000 bushels sold at $1 08@1 10. Oats quiet; 24,000 bushels sold at 80@80c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard dull at 17¼@17½c.

NEW YORK, July 16—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Reading, 94¾; Canton Company, 40¾; Erie, 68; Cleveland and Toledo 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 136¾; Illinois Central, 146 Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 113½; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 113¾; new issue, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; 7-30s, 108¾. Gold, 141¾. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange 10¾.

BALTIMORE, July 16—Cotton quiet at 32c. Flour quiet but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice red, $2 40@2 45; good red $2 25@2 35. Corn firmer, prime white $1 14@1 16. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Mess Pork quiet, $29. Bacon firm, rib sides, 16¾c; clear sides 17c; shoulders, 14¾c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm, 17¾@18c.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	132	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¼	R. R.	108¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Gold	142¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	79¼	Market firm.	

FOURTH EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

The Senate Funding Bill—The Mississippi Election Case—Regulations for Alaska.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Regulations for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate to-day passed the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler yesterday, to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over Alaska. The Territory is made one collection district, with a port of entry at Sitka, and the President is authorized to appoint a Collector of Customs. The bill gives the President the power to prohibit the importation and use of fire arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into the Territory. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem proper for the protection of fur bearing animals from indiscriminate destruction, and no special privileges in the way of the fur trade are to be given under the law for the present. The United States District Courts of California and Oregon are to take cognizance of all violations of the laws of the United States in the Territory.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

It is stated that the President will not send to the Senate any nomination for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but as soon as Congress adjourns will appoint O. N. Butler, Senator Henderson's friend, in the place of Mr. Rollins.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Commander E. C. Gatton, United States Navy, has been detached from the command of the receiving ship Vandalia at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Albert Hautz, is detached from Pensacola on August 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander E. C. Merriman is detached from the Mare Island, California Navy Yard, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Commander W. A. Low has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Vandalia.

The Ways and Means Committee

will report the Senate Funding Bill with amendments.

The Reconstruction Committee

have concluded to wait for the military returns of the election in Mississippi, which are daily expected, before taking action in the case presented by the Committee of Reconstructionists from that State.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Heated Term in the New Dominion—Several Fatal Cases of Sun-stroke.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MONTREAL, July 16.—There has been an awful heat for the last ten days, the thermometer reaching 106 in the shade.

Ten fatal cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday in the city. Four to-day. Over forty cases are reported from all parts of Canada.

At Ottawa, Colonel Brunel and Mr. Chesley, of the Indian Department, are named among those who have died; and at Hemming Ford, Colonel Julius Scriver, one of the oldest settlers on the frontier.

An American named Flanagan died at St. Lawrence Hall last night from the heat. It is believed that he was from Jersey City.

Charles S. Garner, of New York, concerned in the Bennehoff robbery at Reno, Pennsylvania, last year, and who shot Detective Collen, has been discharged by Judge Drummond on $4000 bail. The matter creates much excitement, as other Judges refused the application pointedly. Collen took $500 damages. Garner had $80,000 with him when arrested. It is believed that he will forfeit his bail.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Moniteur on the Moderation of France.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, July 16.—The *Moniteur* of this morning has a pacific article on the subject of the speech recently delivered by the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Corps Legislatif. The *Moniteur* regards this speech as proving the policy of France to be one of moderation.

No step will be neglected on the part of the Government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention on the German question, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reform lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

The Heated Term.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Fifteen sun-strokes yesterday, three being fatal. Charles Hack, from Washington, D. C., was found dead in bed this morning at Wilson's Hotel. The Coroner's verdict was, congestion of the brain caused by excessive heat. The heat is not so intense to-day.

The *Sun* reports that fifty head of cattle died yesterday from the excessive heat at one of the cattle yards in this city.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Twelve fast horses from the West, to participate in the great trots at the Horse Fair, arrived here this morning. General Logan and mate are among the number.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—There were a few cases of sun-stroke here yesterday, and two fatal. To-day there is a pleasant fresh breeze blowing from the North-east.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Flour, $6·25@7·50. Wheat steady at $1·85@1·90. Legal tenders, 71.

From Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—Hon. Anson Burlingame arrived in this city last night.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Steamship Hansa, for Bremen takes out $410,000 in treasure.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	132¼	Chi. and N. W. Pref.	81¾
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	108¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¾	R. R.	108¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85¾	Gold	142¾
Chi. and N. W. com	79¾	Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$2000 5-20s '65..r	109¼	100 sh Sch N Pf	26¾
$1000 do 62..c	109¼	100 sh Read R	93⅝, 47
$3000 City 6s, New	102¾	100 do	47⅝
$2100 do. New	102¾	100 do	47⅝
$1000 do. O d	99¾	7 do	47⅝
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	87	5 do	47⅝
$2 00 C & Am 6s '80	88	17 do	47⅝
10 sh Ches & Del Ca	34¾	100 do	47⅝
5 sh Leh V R	54¾		

SECOND BOARD.			
$1300 City 6s, New	102¾	5 sh Bk N A	242
$6000 do	102¾	5 sh Penna R	53¼
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	87¾	99 do	53¼
$2000 do	87¾	5 sh Read R	47⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	32¾	24 do	47⅝
200 do	32¾	100 do	47⅝
100 do	32¾	100 do	47 5-16

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₱ ct. ₱ lb.
Pot, 1st sort 100lb 6 25@6 37½
Pearl, 1st sort 10 25@10 37½
CAP DLLES—DUTY: 2½c. ₱ lb.
Sperm, ₱ ₱ —45 @ —
Do, 2d L'P's &c — @ —
Tallow, city — 55 @ —
Adam's & Co — @ —
Adam's & Co's — @ —
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₱ ton.
Lehigh, Lump — @ —
Sidney — @ —
Pictou — @ —
Anthracite, $5 00 @ 6 50
COCOA—DUTY: 3c. ₱ lb.
Maracaibo — a —
Guayaquil — 11 a 11¾
Para — 21 a —
St. Domingo — 7¾a—8¼
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₱ lb.
Java, white, ₱ bgo'd 22½ @ 23
Jamaica — 15 a 15½
Laguayra — 15½a—16¾
Maracaibo — 15½a—16
Rio, cash — 14a—15
COPPER—DUTY: Pig and Bar 2½c and sheathing, c ₱ lb.
American Ingot — 22½a—23
Sheathing new (nails) ₱ lb — 33 a —
Sheathing, ol — 26 a —
Sheathing yellow — 26 a —
Pig, Chile — — a —
Bolts — — a 33
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol — — a —
Alum — 2¼ a 2½
Aloes, ₱ lb — 21 a —
Alum — 2½a—3
Antimony, crude — 8 a 8½
Balsam Tolu — 1 30 a —
Balsam Peru — a 3 50
Barilla, Spanish — 2½a—3